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COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

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R.M.CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews ..30th "
M" CARTHAGE	5260	W. J. Nantes ....6th Nov.
R.I.R.EGYPT	5000	H. F. Briscoe ....13th "
M" SHANNON	4362	C. L. Daniel ....20th "
R.I.PENINSULAR	5132	W. A. Wheller ..27th "
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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,140	1st Nov., 1897.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassovich	4,213	1st Dec., 1897.

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Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Lova	4,235	12th Oct.
MEDUSA	T. Androvich	2,709	

The s. s. MEDUSA will not call at KARACHI.

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Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis...	5,000	21st Oct., 1897.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. POLLUCE to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

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YARRA	4,255	Le Coispellier	29th October.
CALEDONIEN	4,272	Durrande	26th November.
MELBOURNE	4,080	Duchateau	24th December.

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Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about the
ERNEST SIMONS	DeMaubeuge	5,707	21st Oct., 1897.

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S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 16th Oct., at 2 p.m., or on the arrival of Mail steamer if later arriving.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,698 tons, on the 12th Oct., at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebander, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 14th Oct., about noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHILKA," 1,971 tons, on or about 22nd Oct.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, about 14th Oct.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 4th Nov.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about 24th Oct., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay, in the foregoing or any order.

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	DAMAR .....per cwt.	15 0	16 12
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RARE OPPORTUNITY.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT SION.

Under instructions from Rai Virbaijee, the sole surviving executrix of the last Will and Testament of Soonabai Ebtulee Soonawalla, and in pursuance of an order, dated the 15th day of March, 1888, made by the High Court, Bombay.

The undersigned will put up for sale by Public Auction on F RIDAY, the 15th day of October, 1897, at 4 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows streets, Fort, the following immoveable property:—For particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned or Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, solicitors, for the Vendor, at No. 19, Esplanade Road, Fort.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the building standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the east side of the Sion Road, in the Sion Village, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, in the Town and Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 36,588 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 3 and 77 and new Survey No. 1-521 and in those of the Collector of Municipal Assessment Ward Nos. 6126, 6127 (1), 6127 (2), and 6168, and Street Nos. 3667, 3668A, and 3669, and bounded on the north partly by the property of Shaikh Saheedas and partly by the Sion Tank and the Sea, on the south by the Public Road leading to the Sion Fort, on the west partly by the Sion Road and partly by the said Sion Tank, and on the east by the Sion Fort aforesaid, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendor.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT DAMMER LANE AT GAUMDEVI.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 15th of October, 1897, at 4.30 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Messrs. Moreshwar Narayen and Damoder Dhunnajee, the following property under the power of sale reserved to the said mortgagees by an indenture of mortgage, dated the 8th day of June, 1893:—

All that piece or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement 1,192 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 349, new No. 2216, old Survey No. 614, and new Survey No. 7974, together with the tenements or buildings standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under ward Nos. 2695, 2696, 2698, and 2700, Street No. 1, all which premises are situate at and on the south side of Dammer Lane, at Gaumdevi, in the Registration Sub district of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the east by the B. B. and C. I. Railway line, on or towards the west by the cart of Harichand Jagonnath, on or towards the north partly by the Dammer Lane or Gaumdevi Road, and partly by the property of Moroba Yadow Joshi, and on or towards the south by the cart of Hari Kessowjee, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said mortgagors and their tenants, together with the right to recover the annual fazandari ground rent of Rs. 12, payable by Budhajee Hirajee and Sunwar Hirajee to the said mortgagors in respect of a piece of land admeasuring about 57 square yards and adjoining the property above described.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Khanchedjee D. Shroff, Attorney to the mortgagors, at his office, 18, Hornby Row, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 11th October, 1897.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—
1 mahogany square piano by Schie Imayer and Soehne, in very good order.
1 semi-grand piano by John Broadwood and Sons.
1 mahogany cottage piano by Rose and Co.
1 new folding harmonium.
1 English clock by Newton and Co., London.
Teak and blackwood furniture, such as tables, chairs, mentasa, book and bat stands, clothes press, chest of drawers, dressing and washhand tables, etc.
On account of the concerned—
P M A 1-2—2 casks empty ointment pots.
By order Messrs. Leopold, Cassella and Co., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Pestonjee Bezonjee and Co.
L C and Co. 57-71—602-63—4 cases each 101 one 11b. tins oxidamine black N.
On account of the concerned—
N A S M & Co. 10362-97—6 cases glass candlesticks with shades.
425 K RB 10693-10701—4 cases glass candlesticks with shades
325 K B and B—10747—1 case glass drops.
449 J H 10748—1 case glass drops.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome light victoria.
1 strong second hand double-seated brougham.
1 serviceable office shigram.
1 light second hand dog-cart.
1 new Royal Prince bicycle with pneumatic tyres.
1 new pneumatic tyre bicycle.
1 set Bussorah fowls and geese.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 p.m., the effects of the late Dr. Miss G. Butler, consisting of medical and other books, dressing case, wearing apparel, steel trunk, surgical instruments, diamond, ruby and emerald rings, gold watch and chain, coral necklace, spectacles, etc.
The property is on view.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. S. F. Rodrigues and Brothers of Khandwa.—
463—1 case 18 pieces serge 28 1-2 29 inches.
519—1 case 20 pieces fine shirting 27 1-2—28 inches.
414—1 case 20 pieces cotton, wool and silk striped shirting, 25 1-2—28 inches.
473—1 case 12 pieces all wool flannel 27 1-2—28 inches.
528—1 case 24 pieces silk striped shirtings, 27 1-2-28 inches.
576—1 case 20 pieces black coating 45—49 inches.
497—1 case 32 pieces coloured zephyr 31 1-2-32 inches.
C S 1—1 bale 400 pairs dhoties 40" by 2-10 yards.

SALE OF 57 BALES GREY SARRIES.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 11th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the Executors de son tort of the estate of the late Mr. Devidass Kushalji—
57 bales grey sarries.

SALE OF 25 TONS DELHI PESSY WHEAT.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 12th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Dana Bunder in the Godown of Dharsey Nanjee by order of Tarachund Sitaram and on account and at the risk of Soorajbhan Sewpersad.
25 tons Delhi Pessy wheat.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME ENGLISH VICTORIAS.

On MONDAY, the 18th inst. at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on account of the concerned,
ex s. s. Deccadie.
1 English-built Victoria by Cleary and Co., London.
1 English-built Victoria by Coles and Co., London.
1 English-built Victoria by Turrill.
1 English-built Victoria by Booker and Sons.

SALE OF AN UNDIVIDED HALF PART OR SHARE IN A FLOUR MILL, situate at New Nagpada, Mustan Tank, outside the Fort, and known as "The Empress Roller Flour Mill."
On TUESDAY, the 19th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Esmail hoy Nansey, the transferee of the mortgage, and on account and at the risk of surviving mortgagor Jafferbhoy Khakeebhoy Pudumsey and the heirs and representatives of the deceased mortgagor Karmalee bhoy Khakeebhoy Pudumsey, in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage dated 21st April, 1897, made between the said Karmalee bhoy Khakeebhoy Pudumsey and Jafferbhoy Khakeebhoy Pudumsey of the one part, and Messrs. Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy and Noor Mahomedbhoy Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy of the other part.
All that the undivided half part or share in the business of Flour Millers carried on under the name of "The Empress Roller Flour Mills" at No. 23, New Nagpada, Mustan Tank, outside the Fort of Bombay, and of and in all the plant, trade fixtures, engine, machinery, utensils, implements and effects now being in and about or belonging to the said Flour Mills, or used or employed in or about the trade or business.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 11th October, 1897.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Carli Hill, Bandora, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, rich glass and crockery ware, plated ware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments carpets, pictures, gentleman and lady's saddles, sets of harness, one handsome strong-built dog-cart, etc., etc., the property of C. L. WEBER Esq., changing residence.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT 1ST NOWROJEE HILL ROAD.

Under instructions from Mr. Jehangir Framjee Darnwala the mortgagee and on account and risk of Thacker Khatao Ramjee, the mortgagor, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following valuable landed property:—
All that piece or parcel of fazandari land or ground whereof the fazandari ground rent is payable annually, containing by admeasurement 93 square yards or thereabouts with the messuage tenements or a dwelling house standing thereon situate without the Fort of Bombay at Nowrajee Hill north side or 1st Nowrojee Hill Road in the Registration sub district of Bombay, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under B ward No. 4083 and street No. 25-27, together with another piece of fazandari land or ground whereof the fazandari ground rent is payable monthly, admeasuring about 25 square yards adjoining the same, and, which lands, hereditaments and premises are bounded on the east by the house of Amrotee Moroo Sinday, on the west by the property of Dorabjee Nusserwanjee, on the north by public passage called 1st Nowrojee Hill Road, aforesaid, and on the south by the passage, and which said lands, hereditaments and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the several tenants of the said KHATAO RAMJEE
For further particulars and condition of sale application may be made to Mr. Allan F. Turner, Attorney for the mortgagee, or the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant at 4 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee Darji Kalyan Hurjivan and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Ruckmibai, wife of Jadowa Rutanji, the undermentioned property, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 31st day of August, 1891, and made between the said Rukmibai of the one part and the said Kalyan Hurjivan of the other part and by deeds of further charges made between the same parties, dated the 21st day of November, 1892, the 11th day of April, 1892, and the 9th day of July 1895 respectively.
All that piece or parcel of land or ground with a dwelling, house in the cart called Hotowdy, situate, lying and being on the northern side of Breach Candy Road, near Girgaum Portuguese Church, without the Fort of Bombay in the sub-district of Bombay, formerly and now in the occupation of the mortgagor and her tenants Assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Session and Tax, old No. 267, new No. 1890, old survey No. 574, and new survey No. 7911 and assessed by the Collector of assessment under formerly No. 454, and 4/4 A a d latterly under D ward No. 363, street Nos. 765, 767, and 769, and containing by admeasurement 357 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the passage of the cart, on or towards the west by the cart of Saint Theresa, on or towards the north by the property of Janardan Gopal Chumnoorker, and on or towards the south by the said Breach Candy Road.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bhaishanker and Ranoza, attorneys for the said mortgagee or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 11th October, 1897.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
TRADE THERAPION MARK.
This successful and highly popular remedy, as approved in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Roslan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.
THERAPION NO. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.
THERAPION NO. 2, for impurity of the blood, scurvy pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints, secondary symptoms, disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, etc., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.
THERAPION NO. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.
THERAPION may be procured at 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. per package of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the world. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe the above Registered Trade Mark, which is a facsimile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners and without which it is a forgery.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

WEEKLY EXPRESS FROM BOMBAY TO CALCUTTA.

A SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAIN carrying the OVERLAND MAILS, leaves Bombay Victoria Terminus weekly about five hours after the Mail Steamer is signalled and for convenience of passengers proceeding in the direction of Calcutta, arrangements have been made for a Special Service of through carriages to be attached to this train, which will perform the journey from Bombay to Calcutta in about 40 hours, making short halts only at principal Stations.
First-class passengers only with their servants, 3rd class, and luggage, are carried by the train commencing with the first Weekly Express Train in October; a dining Car will be provided in which meals and other refreshments will be served, at reasonable rates.
FARES—
Bombay to Calcutta Rs. 100, including use of the dining Car
Bombay to other Stations at which the train stops ordinary rates.
Passengers desirous of availing themselves of the Special Service by the Weekly Express are requested to notify their intention to the Purser on board the Steamer before reaching Aden, so that advice by wire may be sent to Bombay.
Intending passengers by the Express should be particular to have their luggage all ready for landing immediately on arrival of the Steamer, so that no time may be lost in passing it ashore.

E. W. KEILY,
Acting General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 24th September, 1897.

PROSPECTUS.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

A PUBLIC competitive examination will be held on MONDAY, the 18th October, 1897, at the stations below noted for the EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for the Military Assistant Surgeon Branch of the Indian subordinate Medical Department of the Bombay Subordinate Medical Service:—

Principal, Grant Medical College, Bombay.
Principal, Medical Officer, Sind District, Karachi.
Do. do. Mhow do. Mhow.
Do. do. Poona do. Poona.
Do. do. Nagpur do. Kamptee.

2. Candidates must be of European or Eurasian parentage, between 18 and 19 years of age, of healthy constitution, physically fit for Military Service, and of good character. They will be required to produce certificates showing that they possess these qualifications.
NOTE.—For further particulars apply to the SECRETARY to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, Town Hall, between 11 A.M. and 4 P.M., on any day, except Saturdays, Sundays, and Holidays.

WE herewith INFORM the PUBLIC that we are importing a heavy RED POWDER in kegs, to which article we have given the Name
GERMAN RED.
and that we CLAIM this name as our property. Anyone importing such red-powder under the above name will be prosecuted by us.

ppa J. G. TREFFTZ & SOHN,
Bombay Agency
A. FRANCKE.

RE THE VICTORIA ROLLER FLOUR MILLS, LIMITED,
(IN LIQUIDATION.)

THE LIQUIDATORS of the abovenamed Company are now prepared to receive offers for the purchase of the said Company's Mill (including land, buildings, machinery, etc.) at Grant Road, as a going concern, or for the purchase of the land and buildings only, or for the purchase of the machinery or any part of such machinery.
The land is of foras freehold tenure and admeasures about 4368 square yards.
The Engine is compound surface condensing by Messrs. Douglas and Grant.
There are 2 Boilers 9' × 6', one of 120 lbs., and another of 100 lbs. pressure certificate.
Green's Patent Economiser.
One Quadruple Acting Donkey Feed Pump.
The Milling Machinery is mainly from Mr. Henry Simon, of Manchester. The Mill is made perfectly automatic, according to his design by his own Millwright. The Machinery which is in good working order can operate on about 112 candies of wheat per day of 24 hours, and its outturn of flour and bran was a favourite in the Bombay Market and elsewhere.
Detailed particulars of the premises may be seen at their Office No. 95, Apollo Street, within the Fort of Bombay. Offers should be in writing and made before the 15th day of October, 1897.
The Liquidators do not bind themselves to accept any offer.—Dated this 13th day of September, 1897.

SHAIKADAM ESOOFBHOY,
DINSHAW FURDOONJEE,
Liquidators.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.
Interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

FOR SALE.

NOTICE.

SALE OF HARDAS OR MYROBOLLAMS.

TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE of the MYROBOLLAM or HARDA Crop of the Forests of the Southern Circle, Bombay, for 1897-98.
Tenders must be written in English, specify the rate offered per khandi of 700 lbs., and must be contained in Sealed Envelopes inscribed on the outside "Tender for the Purchase of Hardas," and must reach the Undersigned on or before the 8th November, 1897, before 5 P.M. Madras time).
Each Tender shall be accompanied by a receipt for Rs. 1,000 [deposited, as caution money, by the Tenderer, in the Government Treasury most convenient to him] duly passed by the Treasury Officer concerned, or by the Accountant-General, Bombay or Madras. No Tender will be accepted that is unaccompanied by such receipt.
In the event of the person, whose Tender is accepted, failing to carry out the terms of the sale, the caution money shall be forfeited to Government.
Further particulars regarding terms of sale, etc., can be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

W. G. BETHAM,
Deputy Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle.

Belgaum, 4th October, 1897.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... " 7,500,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 6,010,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobo, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.
BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; THE PARR'S BANK LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Acting Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.
Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.
Special arrangements may be obtained on application.
Deposits Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.
The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.
Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and dispatching Correspondence exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.
Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold Silver, and Produce.

H. JOLY,
Acting Manager.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

HEAD OFFICE: 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

FIRST SIX MONTHS' BUSINESS
PROPOSALS FOR RS. 10,00,000

INTENDING ASSURERS are invited to compare the RATES and CONDITIONS of the "EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE OFFICE" with those of any other Company.
In order to give greater security to the Policy-holders, it has been provided in the Articles of Association that two of the Members of the Board of Directors may be elected by the Policy-holders from amongst themselves, and thus have a voice in its Management. THIS CONCESSION IS NOT ALLOWED IN ANY OTHER PROPRIETARY INSTITUTION.
The premiums are so moderate that at most of the insuring ages the average premium at present charged by offices doing business in India for a Policy for Rs. 1,000 will secure in the "Empire of India Life Office" an Assurance of Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1,300, the difference of Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 being equivalent to an increase in the sum assured of Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per cent.
ANNUAL PAYMENTS REQUIRED FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES.
FOR Rs. 1,000 (With Profits).

Age next Birthday.	Sum Assured payable at Death. Premiums throughout Life.	Premiums limited to 25 years.	Premiums limited to 20 years.	Premiums limited to 15 years.	Sum Assured payable in 25 years or at Death if previous.	20 years or at Death if previous.	15 years or at Death if previous.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	21 10	27 2	30 7	36 6	37 11	47 6	64 5
25	24 2	29 7	33 0	39 4	38 7	48 0	64 13
30	27 4	33 5	36 0	42 13	39 11	49 0	65 10
35	31 5	35 14	39 12	47 1	41 10	50 8	66 13
40	36 11	40 8	44 9	52 5	44 10	52 14	68 11
45	43 14	46 12	50 13	58 12	49 6	56 13	71 11

MEDICAL FEE and STAMP on the POLICY are PAID by the COMPANY.
Forms of Proposal and full particulars may be had from
E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

PURE AERATED WATERS.
FROM
BEYNON & CO.

OUR FACTORY is under EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT and all Water used is filtered through the PASTEUR MAILLIE FILTER, and is rendered perfectly sterilized.
Soda, As. 8. Lemonade, As. 10. Tonic, As. 12 per dozen.
&c., &c.
BEYNON & CO., {ENGLISH CHEMISTS, Opposite Esplanade Hotel,} BOMBAY.

BANKS.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.
ESTABLISHED 1863.
CAPITAL(fully paid)Fcs. 200,000,000=£8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000=£1,600,000
BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers
LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.
Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna. Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.
THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.
Issues Letters of Credit.
Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.
Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.
Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.
Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.
Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application,

G. TROST,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.
BRANCHES:—London, Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawal Pindi, Murree, Ranipettai.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST.....Rs. 14,73,230
NOTE.—The RESERVE FUND will be INCREASED to Rs. 16,00,000 on payment of Balance of new Capital.
LOCAL BOARD:—
FAZULBHOY VISRAM, Esq., C.I.E. | NOWROJEE JEHANGIR GAMADIA, Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID.
RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER.
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS, FOR HOME REMITTANCES, 4 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS received at 4½ per cent. per annum for 12 months.
SPECIAL RATES are given for short period during the busy season only.
Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS received 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.
OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon any marketable security. BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.
Investment orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.
Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.
(By Order of the Board,)

C. BERESFORD,
Manager.

Bombay, 20th July, 1897.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.
CAPITAL.....£600,000
RESERVE FUND.....£ 20,000
LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee.
CORRESPONDENTS.
PARIS..... The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE, PENANG..... Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG..... Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA..... Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO..... The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON..... Bank of Bengal
AGRA..... Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI..... Bank of Bengal.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Received on Terms to be learnt on application.
HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent, allowed thereon pending remittance.
Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.
LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 7,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE:
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.
EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
Fixed Deposits received at 4 per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Acting Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 37, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £200,000
HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Eliya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500
HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.
Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 53m. Sun sets, 5h. 40m. High water, 11-30m. Low water, 5-13m., 5-16a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Canara left the dock on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Dumra and Britannia entered the dock on Saturday.

VELIBAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, NASSIK.—During the month of September last, the number of patients treated in the dispensary was 4,328, of whom 2,376 were males, 900 females, and 1,052 children,—3,147 being Hindus, 1,136 Mussalmans, 28 Parsees, and 17 Christians. The number of surgical operations performed during the period was 47.

DEATH OF AN EXCHANGE BROKER.—Mr. E. W. Campbell, a well-known exchange broker of this city, died, on Saturday, in the fifty-eighth year of his age. Out of respect to his memory, all the Exchange Banks were closed on Saturday afternoon.

ARRIVAL OF A MAHARAJ.—Shri Maharaj Girdhurlaiji, accompanied by thirteen followers, carrying several arms, arrived in Bombay from Baroda, on Friday morning, and alighted at the Grant Road Station, whence he drove to Cowas'i Patel Tank Road, where he is staying in a bungalow.

ACCIDENT IN A SODA WATER FACTORY.—Bala Ramji, a Hindu labourer, aged twenty years, employed at Rogers and Co.'s aerated water factory, at Ballasis Road, was, on Friday afternoon, cleaning soda water bottles, when a filled bottle of soda burst and a piece of broken glass flew and struck the labourer in the right eye, causing it serious injury. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he was treated and sent home.

BURGLARY AT BHUNDARI STREET.—Habiboola Ali, a Mahomedan cloth merchant, having his shop at Bhundari Street, and residing with his family at Jacob Circle, reported to the police, on Friday morning, that on the previous evening he closed the shop and went home. On the following morning some of his neighbours noticed the door of the shop open, and they informed the complainant, who on examining the place, found the padlock wrenched off the shop door, and silk and cotton sarees and other goods, of the collective value of Rs. 298, stolen.

POPULAR CONCERT.—The first cheap entertainment of the season at the Colaba High School, of the class which proved so popular last year, was given on Saturday evening. The price of admission was eight instead of four annas, but there was a good attendance. The programme included two well rendered quadrilettes, by Mrs. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Redmayne, and Mr. Speakman; pianoforte solos by Mr. A. F. Kidney; two songs by Mrs. F. H. Brown, the last being encored; Balfe's "Excelsior," given as a duet by Mr. Speakman and Mr. Redmayne; a song by the latter gentleman, and two most laughable recitations by Mr. T. Stephenson. In response to an encore for the second one, "My first and last appearance on the stage," Mr. Stephenson gave in most dramatic manner an account of another "first and last appearance," as a reciter, of a youth suffering from influenza.

DAMAUN NOTES.—One Rudku Burjulio, a naik by caste, of the age of about 32 years, employed as a labourer in Mr. Sorabji Manekji Damaunwala's Wadi, where he occupied a hut, absented himself from his work for four days, and yesterday, early in the morning, his body was found suspended by a rope, one end of which was tied to a coconut tree near his hut, and the other end passed round his neck, life being extinct. During the day, in the absence of Mr. Francis Monez, the acting District Judge, who was engaged in important business in the Court, Mr. Jose Louis Fernandes, the Juiz-pas, held an inquest on the body, and after taking evidence of witnesses and of Surgeon-Major Monteiro and acting Health Officer, Dr. Antonio Vas, entered a verdict of suicide and ordered the body to be handed over to the relatives of the deceased for cremation.

BITING OFF A WOMAN'S LIP.—Before Mr. S. B. Spencer, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Inspector De Bungh charged Rama Bhana, lately a cook, at present unemployed, with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to Amritabai, a Hindu woman, by biting her upper lip clean off. It appears that the prosecutrix had been for the last eight years in the keeping of the accused. They lived in that state until a few months ago, when the woman deserted the accused and went into the service of a European lady at Grant Road. About a month ago Amritabai embraced Christianity. On the morning of the 1st instant the accused went to the woman, at the residence of her mistress, and asked her to return to his keeping, but she refused to do so. He then asked her for a few annas, which she also refused. The accused thereupon became enraged, rushed into the cook-room, caught the woman by her neck, and having knocked her down, bit her upper lip clean off. A complaint was made to the police, who had the woman removed to the hospital, where she was detained under treatment for a few days, and the man was arrested. In his defence he said that he had an altercation with the woman, and in the scuffle which ensued between them she fell down on a stone and cut her lip accidentally. The accused was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON SATURDAY, THE 9TH OF OCTOBER, 1897.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk rise at Sirsa, Lahore, Agra, Jhansi, Jeypore, Ajmere and Deesa, the barometer has been steady or has changed only slightly over the whole country. The distribution continues to be very irregular, and the baric gradients are slight. Winds vary considerably in direction, and the force has been generally light. This morning the wind velocity was 10 miles an hour at Ajmere. The maximum temperature is in large to very large defect of the normal at Ajmere, Deesa and Bhuj, and the minimum 5° to 11° in excess in the Punjab, and at Agra, Jhansi, Indore and Khandwa. The lowest temperature was 57° at Belgaum. Humidity changes are very irregular, and the skies are more or less cloudy in several places. Over an inch of rain has fallen at Bellary (1·27"), light to moderate showers at Ajmere, Neemuch, Malegaon and Cuddapah, and a few drops at Jeypore, Surat, Mangalore and Bangalore. The isobars and the change in the direction of the wind from south-south-west and north-north-east to north and north-west at Madras and Masulipatam indicate a cyclonic circulation and the probability of a low pressure area to the east of Madras in the Bay, where the weather is squally and unsettled. Local rain is to be expected in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, Gujarat, Rajputana and on the Malabar Coast.

A. J. L. GRIMES,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.	Esplade.	Fort.	Colaba
	In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts.
Previously registered	82 50	81 84	84 63	81 52
Saturday, October 9.....	0 03	0 00	0 00	0 00
Sunday, October 10	0 00	0 24	0 00	0 00
Total.....	82 53	82 08	84 60	81 52
Total fall to 10th Oct. 1896.	88 44	86 69	93 62	87 17
Total fall to 10th Oct. 1895.	73 50	62 86	64 69	63 95

Rainfall at Byculla and Fort registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 8 a.m. to 6 a.m.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, OCT. 9.

Saturday: The barometer has risen practically everywhere and pressure generally is very uniform. Readings are, however, slightly lower over North-West India, and over the Bay area than elsewhere. Pressure conditions are very nearly normal. Winds are north-westerly over the Peninsula, Central India and North Bombay, generally southerly in Burma, and variable elsewhere. Force is light almost everywhere. Mean temperature has risen in Bengal, North-West Provinces and Bombay, fallen in Burma, Sind and Rajputana, and changed irregularly elsewhere. Heat is below normal in North Bombay and Rajputana, and generally above normal in other parts of the country. The greatest abnormal excess is three and half degrees at Lahore. The greatest abnormal deficiency is five degrees. The maximum reported is a hundred and one at Jacobabad. Showers have been general in Burma and Rajputana, and a few scattered showers are reported from Bihar and Peninsula. The largest amounts are over two inches at Akyab, and over one inch at Chittagong, Gaya and Bellary.

THE "Madras Mail" is informed, on excellent authority, that the arrangement which has been in contemplation for some time past to amalgamate the valuable properties belonging to the Commercial Bank of India, Limited, known as the Arcot Sugar Works and Distilleries, at Ranipett and elsewhere, with the equally valuable Sugar and Spirit Works of Messrs. Parry and Company, is now an accomplished fact. This amalgamation is, we should say, satisfactory and expedient in the interests of both parties, and when it is stated that the management of the joint concerns will be in the hands of Messrs. Parry and Company, who have for years worked their sugar and spirit business with such excellent results, the success of the new undertaking cannot be doubted.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.—DR. KING'S DANDELION and Quinine Liver Pills, the old English Medicine without mercury, are still the best remedy for Biliousness, Headache, Sickness, Shoulder Pains, Indigestion, &c.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before SIR CHARLES FARRAN, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CANDY.)

THE MAMLATDARS' COURTS' ACT.

GULABBHAI SHANKARJEE AND OTHERS VS. KASANJEE DYABHAI.

This was an application against a decision of Mr. Jhaverbhai M., Mamlatdar of Bulsar, in suit No. 45 of 1896. Mr. G. M. Tripathi appeared for Gulabbhai Shankarjee, the original defendants and applicants. A plaintiff who fails to attend with his proofs on the day appointed for the hearing of his suit, (whether the defendant then attends or not), and whose plaint is rejected under Section 13 of the Mamlatdars' Courts' Act, 1876, has a right to apply to the Mamlatdar for a re-hearing of the case under the proviso to that section, but cannot bring a new suit on the same cause of action.

One Kasanji brought a suit in the Court of the Bulsar Mamlatdar on 30th November 1895. On the 30th idem the Mamlatdar dismissed it for default under section 13 of Bombay Act III. of 1876. On the 1st December Kasanji brought a fresh suit against the same defendants for the same relief and on the same cause of action. The Mamlatdar awarded the claim. Against this decision the defendants made this application to the High Court under its extraordinary jurisdiction.

Sir Charles Farran, in giving the court's decision, said: The rule must, we think, be made absolute. The right of the plaintiff, who fails to attend with his proofs on the day appointed for the hearing of his suit, (whether the defendant then attends or not), and whose plaint is rejected under section 13 of the "Mamlatdars' Courts' Act, 1876," is to apply to the Mamlatdar for a re-hearing of the case under the proviso to the same section. He cannot, we think, bring a new suit on the same cause of action. The Legislature has indicated his remedy, and he must observe it. Section 99, Civil Procedure Code, is not applicable to proceedings in a Mamlatdar's Court. Section 13 of the Mamlatdars' Courts' Act governs the case, and that does not distinguish between cases where the defendant appears and where he does not appear. The decision in Ramchandra vs. Bhikibai (I. L. R., 6 Bom., 477,) supports our view. The jurisdiction of a Mamlatdar is of purely statutory creation, and for his power we must look solely to the terms of the statute under which he exercises them. Rule absolute with costs.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

SUIT TO RECOVER UNPAID PURCHASE MONEY.

CHUNILAL TARBHOWANDAS VS. BAI JETHI, DAUGHTER OF LAXMIRAM GANPATRAM.

This was a second appeal from a decision of Mr. Gilmour McCorkell, District Judge of Ahmedabad, in appeal No. 332 of 1895. Mr. R. V. Desai (for Mr. G. S. Rao) appeared for Chunilal, the original defendant and appellant; and Mr. G. M. Tripathi appeared for Bai Jethi, the original plaintiff and respondent. The necessary facts appear in the judgment of the High Court. Unpaid purchase money is a charge on the immoveable property in the possession of the vendee, and a suit to enforce it falls under Article 132 of the Limitation Act, 1877, provided the suit is brought for the purpose of recovering it out of the property so charged. Article 132 does not extend the time allowed otherwise under the Act to claims to recover the money from the defaulter personally or his other property.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in giving the court's decision, said: The District Judge in this case gave a decree for the recovery of the money sued for by the sale of the property sold, and in case that proved insufficient, from the defendant personally. It is objected that the latter part of the decree is bad since the personal remedy is time-barred. The facts are these. In 1890 the plaintiff's father conveyed the land to the defendant by a parol sale for Rs. 283. The defendant was placed in possession of the land. No money was paid, but the defendant signed a Khata in the plaintiff's father's books for the 283 rupees. It is this sum of Rs. 283 with interest that the plaintiff has sought to recover in this suit, which was filed in 1895. Unpaid purchase money is a charge on the property in the possession of the vendee, and a suit to enforce it falls under Article 132 of the Limitation Act, 1877. See Virchand vs. Kumaji (I. L. R., 19 Bom., 48.) But as ruled by the Privy Council in the case in Ramdin vs. Kalka Pershad (12, I. A., 12.) Article 132 applies only to suits brought for money charged upon immoveable property for the purpose of recovering it out of the property so charged. It does not extend the time allowed otherwise under the Act to claims to recover the money from the defaulter personally or his other property. We must, therefore, see whether Article 111, which is relied on as being the most favourable other article that can possibly apply to the case, the personal claim of the plaintiff is within time. We must hold that it is not, because there can be no doubt that the sale was completed and the title accepted when the defendant was placed in possession of the land. The fact that there has been as yet no mutation of names in the revenue records does not show the contrary. Both the lower Courts find that the defendant has been in the enjoyment of the land ever since 1890. There was even a suit in 1891 brought by plaintiff's father against the defendant, in which the former tried to get back the land on the plea that it had been only let to the defendant, but the suit failed as the latter successfully pleaded the sale and his possession. We vary the decree of the lower appellate Court by striking out so much of it as allows the plaintiff to recover anything from the defendant personally, and we order the respondent to bear the costs of the appeals in this and the lower appellate Court.

HAPPIEST OF ALL.

THERE is no time in the twenty-four hours when one ought to feel so thoroughly satisfied and content as immediately after a good, hearty meal. And all healthy persons do feel so. The body's demands have been met, and we are easy and comfortable, as though we had paid off an old debt and had money left. We are accessible, humane, and good natured. Then, if ever we will grant a request without grumbling. "True benevolence," says a crusty old friend of mine, "is located in a capable stomach recently filled."

Yes, but what of the incapable stomachs, of which there are so many?—stomachs that disappoint and plague their owners, till the act of feeding, so delightful to others, becomes an act to avoid the necessity of which they are almost willing to die? Ah, that is quite another thing. These poor souls are they who say, as Miss Wallace says in this letter of hers, "I was no longer to be counted among those who have pleasure in eating. Far from it. As for me I was afraid to eat. I felt the need of food, of course—the weakness and sinking that accompanied abstinence—but what was I to do? The moment I ate, my distress and pain commenced. No matter how light the repast was, nor how careful I was not to hurry in taking it, the result was the same. The distress and gnawing pains followed, with discomfort in the chest, and a sense of choking, as if some bits of food had lodged there and where irritating me.

"So objectionable and repugnant to me was the act of eating that for days together I didn't touch a morsel of solid food, subsisting entirely on milk and soda water. Owing to this enforced lack of nourishment I got extremely weak, and about as thin as I could be. I must not forget to say that this happened to me, or rather it began to happen in July, 1893, when I was living at Wellington, in Shropshire. It came on, as you may say, gradually and not with any sudden or acute symptoms. I found myself low, languid, and tired. Then came the failure of my appetite and the other things I have named.

"I took the usual medicines for indigestion, but they had no good effect. After six month's experience of this kind of misery I read in a book about Mother Seigel's Syrup as a remedy for this disease, and got a bottle from Mr. Bates, the chemist, in Wellington. Having used it a few days I felt great relief, and when I had consumed two bottles I was entirely well. Since then I have heartily commended Mother Seigel's Syrup to many friends, who have invariably been cured, as I was. You have my permission to publish my letter, if you desire to do so. (Signed) Minnie Wallace, Nurse, The Union Workhouse, Oldham, February 22nd, 1895.

In a communication dated January 8th, 1895, Mrs. Henrietta McCallam, of 40, Downsfield Road, Walthamstow, near London, states that her daughter Emma fell ill in the spring of 1893 with the same symptoms described by Miss Wallace. She craved food, yet, when it was placed before her, she turned from it almost with loathing. "As time went on," so runs the mother's letter, "my daughter became so weak she could hardly walk. Neither home mentions nor those of the doctors did any good. Her sufferings continued for over eight years.

"In June, 1894, she began taking Mother Seigel's Syrup, of which we had just read in a little book that was left at the house. In a week she was better, and in less than two months she was enjoying better health than ever before. She has since ailed nothing, and can eat any kind of food. (Signed) (Mrs) Henritta McCallam."

"Happy," sings Homer "were they who fell under the high walls of Troy." Happier are they who have never fallen under the crushing weight of indigestion or dyspepsia. Happiest, perhaps, of all are they who have been lifted up by Mother Seigel's remedy and placed where once again they can eat, drink, and be Merry. And if all these could be gathered together they would make a greater host than the Greek poet ever dreamed of.

A SPOTLESS COMPLEXION.—Sulpholine Lotion clears off all imperfections in a few days. Pimples. Blemishes, Irritating Objectionable Appearances, Redness, Roughness, Tan, Uncomfortable Disfigurements, entirely fade away, leaving a beautiful skin. Sulpholine, the world-wide cure for all skin complaints, made in England.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

INDIGO prospects in Bengal are decidedly below the average. Mr. Macpherson fortells a five-sixths crop in Bengal and a two-thirds crop in Behar. The average outturn of Behar for fifteen years has been 64,000 maunds, and Messrs. Moran and Co.'s estimate for this year is 41,500 maunds.

THE Bengal Government has sanctioned the creation of the appointment of Assistant-Superintendent of Emigration and Embarkation and Agent and Medical Inspector of Emigration at Goalundo.

THE Government of Madras has finally sanctioned an estimate of Rs. 19,663 for constructing a residence for the Government Astronomer at Kodaikanal, in the Madura District.

BRIGADE-SURGEON-LIEUTENANT-COLONEL A. CROMBIE, who has been recalled from furlough, has resumed charge of the Calcutta General Hospital where numerous complaints have recently been made regarding that institution.

LIEUTENANT W. H. LANE, 2nd Yorkshire Regiment, has been permitted to travel in Tibet, and in the districts between the Ultadhurra Pass and the Sutlej. He may go north of the Sutlej, but will keep south and east of Guntok.

TRAVANCORE, says a local correspondent, is making preparations on a grand scale to entertain Sir Arthur and Lady Havelock in royal style. Seventy-five ponies have been hired from tonga companies to convey the gubernatorial party, which is unusually large, by tonga from Trevandrum to Tinnevelly via Courtallum; besides these some sixty horses have been purchased by the Travancore Sirkar for use during the visit. Such horses as are not required after the Governor leaves will be sold, Sirkar officers being given first choice and reasonable credit, if needed. Those who want a quadruped and have not enough depreciated rupees to pay cash are anxious to know what rate of interest the Dewan will charge on credit purchases. The Travancore Engineer Department is hard at work getting the roads the Governor is to travel over put in order.

THE house of the well-known Mr. W. H. Pennington, soldier-actor (one of the survivors of the Balaclava Charge), at Princess Mayroad, Stoke Newington, was visited last month by burglars who carried off certain jewellery and medals of no considerable value to anyone but the owner. The house had been left temporarily unoccupied, Mr. Pennington being in the country fulfilling an engagement, and his daughter being out shopping. Fortunately the thief or thieves had over looked a sum of £11 which had been secreted in a room; but they took away two medals, the one from Queen Victoria and the other from the Sultan of Turkey. Soon afterwards Mr. Pennington received an unpaid postal packet containing his medals and the following note: "Dear Sir,—I return your medals. I was very, very sorry I had taken them, not knowing what they was at the time. They would only have fetched me 4s., so you can send me on the money by return of post." The polite burglar gave, however, no address; but Mr. Pennington states that the burglar should have the 4s. and forgiveness if he would call again at the house in a legitimate fashion.

ACCORDING to the Cape Town correspondent of the "Times" Sir J. Gordon Sprigg spoke at the South African Wimbledon prize distribution, and said he had seen it stated in the Press that there was a desire, if not on the part of the people of Cape Colony, at any rate on the part of the people in a country 6,000 miles away, to get up a war in South Africa. He had recently had an opportunity of conferring with members of her Majesty's Government, and could say with the utmost confidence that this was the last thing that any of her Majesty's Ministers desired. At the same time, it was the intention of those ministers, and, he believed, of the great body of the people of the Colony, to maintain the supremacy of the Queen in South Africa. It might be asked why, then, all this preparation for the possibilities of war? He reminded them that there was a population of only 400,000 whites in the Colony to 1,500,000 blacks, and they had recently had occasion to know that they could not always rely upon the coloured population maintaining a peaceful attitude. He defended the policy of the Government with regard to the rebel prisoners.

LORD WOLSELEY, says the "Army and Navy Gazette," has been greatly impressed by the official reports which have reached the War Office of the gallantry displayed by the native non-commissioned officers in the disaster at Tochi, and it will be a source of gratification, we feel sure, to officers of the Native Army to know that it will not be his lordship's fault if the Victoria Cross is not conferred upon more than one of the survivors. The matter is now under consideration, and the Commander-in-Chief is decidedly in favour of the regulations dealing with this much-prized honour being made more elastic. We hope he is not.

THE Paris *Debats* states that M. Hanotaux has promised King Chulalonkorn to secure the abrogation of Clause IV. of the Treaty of Oct. 3, 1893, which stipulates that no regular or irregular armed force shall be maintained in either of the provinces of Battambang and Siemrap, or within twenty-five kilometres of the right bank of the Mekong.

A *Times'* telegram from St. John's states that Lieutenant Peary has returned from Greenland, bringing the Cape York meteorite weighing forty-five tons, the largest in the world, and also six Arctic Eskimos who are going polewards with him next summer. He reports that he experienced continuous stormy weather. All the members of the expedition are well.

THE United States Attorney-General has given his decision as to the meaning of section 22 of the Dingley Tariff Act, to the effect that goods coming direct to the United States from foreign countries through Canadian ports, and foreign goods shipped from countries other than British possessions in British vessels, are not subject to the discriminating duty of 10 per cent.

A BOILER explosion took place on the 23rd at Devonport Dockyard. For the extension of a jetty, a huge crane had been erected, with a large boiler attached, and it was here that the disaster occurred. A man named Heath, the crane-driver, was immediately killed; Thomas Bray, an old man, was so seriously injured that he died shortly after his admission to the hospital; and a man named M'Fadyen received such severe injuries that it is feared he may not recover. One side of the boiler was forced to a great height in the air, and then descended with a crash on No. 2 Jetty, tearing up the planking within a few feet of the place where the Admiralty yacht Enchantress, with Mr. Goschen and his colleages on board, was moored a few hours before. Eye-witnesses state that the explosion was like bursting of a shell.

THE statement in the American Press that negotiations on the question of general arbitration are to be re-opened is, the "Times" is informed, at least premature. It is not improbable that the negotiations, which were never broken off, may be resumed when the British Ambassador, who is at present on leave, returns to his post next month, but it is difficult to see how a treaty of any practical value can be concluded so long as the United States Senate maintains the hostile and obstructive attitude which it displayed when it last discussed the question.

THE Session of the Mexican Congress was opened by President Diaz on Sept. 16. In his Message delivered on the occasion, the President said that the revenue for the financial year of 1896-97 amounted to about 15,500,000 pesos, showing an increase of 1,000,000 pesos as compared with the preceding year. The excessive and sharp fall of silver had influenced the economic situation of the country, but the Government were giving their attention to the matter and were taking the necessary prudential measures. The President concluded by declaring that there was no serious reason for alarm, as the nation would know how to overcome the difficult period successfully, as it did some few years ago.

THE Constantinople correspondent of the *Standard* is informed, on good authority, that the Sultan, having heard of the accusations made by a correspondent in a letter to the *Standard* that mutilations have been made in the Holy Books of Islam, has ordered the momentary suspension of the translation of the Bouktari Sherif—a book next in sanctity to the Koran. This order was conveyed by an official Imade to the Ministry of Public Instruction, besides a verbal order to withdraw from circulation, without exciting suspicion, copies of the Bouktari already issued.

THE *Standard's* San Sebastian correspondent telegraphs:—"As I perceive people still challenge the information published by the *Standard* on September 20 about the communication that General Woodford made to the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs on September 18 at San Sebastian, afterwards placed on record, according to diplomatic usage in such cases, I am in a position to state that the diplomatic correspondence, when published before the end of the year, will show that all the accounts, if anything, fell short of the real facts of the case in this remarkable Note."

ACCORDING to the official account, the man who attacked President Diaz on Sept. 16 was unarmed, and under the influence of drink. Subsequently the mob forced an entrance into the Municipal Palace, overcame the guards, and entered the office of the Inspector-General of Police, where the prisoner was confined, and hacked him to pieces with their knives. Arroyo, being in a strait-jacket, was unable to offer any resistance. The New York correspondent of the *Standard* says that the details of the death of the man Arroyo reveal a wild and savage spectacle. "A mob of between two and three hundred men forced the entrance to the Municipal Palace after midnight, overpowered the officers, shattered the doors of the cell, and rushed upon Arroyo with drawn stilettoes. So eager were all to stab him that many barely escaped the thrusts aimed at him, and the men who had failed to stab the prisoner while he was alive hacked away at the dead body until it was cut into pieces. It is believed that no member of the mob left the building until he had used his stiletto. About twenty of the mob were arrested, and the authorities will attempt their prosecution on a charge of murder."

MARIA REED, 18, a servant girl, and Mary Reed, 40, her mother, both living at 58, Frederick-place, Plumstead and Hannah Burke, 40, married, 17, Sandy-hill-road, Plumstead, were charged, at Woolwich, on Sept. 18, with stealing and receiving a diamond brooch, value £5, the property of Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel George D. N. Leake, Army Medical Staff, residing at 198, Herbert-road, Plumstead. Prosecutor stated that Maria Reed had been six months in their service. In July they went to Southsea for a holiday for two months, and on returning missed a diamond brooch, which he brought from Burma, having bought it at the sale of King Theebaw's effects at the Palace at Mandalay. Mrs. Leake generally kept it on her toilet table. The girl bore a previous good character and he recommended her to mercy.—George Calloway, manager to Birts and Son, pawnbrokers, Powis-street, Woolwich, said that the two women pledged the brooch for 5s. on Aug. 16. On Sept. 8 Burke came and got a further advance of 6s. On Friday he received from the police a description of the brooch, which he took to the police-station.—Mary Reed, in defence, said that her daughter brought the brooch home, saying that her mistress gave it her as a birthday gift. She pledged it unknown to her daughter, and gave the ticket to Mrs. Burke to hold.—The prisoner Maria Reed now said that she found the brooch amongst the rubbish as she was cleaning out Mrs. Leake's bedroom, and gave it to her mother.—Mr. Paul Taylor bound her over to come up for judgment if called upon, and discharged the two elder prisoners.

THE last issue of the *Kew Bulletin* contains the following despatch from the Government of India to Lord George Hamilton:—We are informed by our Director of the Botanical Survey of India that the "Flora of British India," which was began by Sir Joseph Hooker some twenty-five years ago, has just been brought by him to completion. The value of the work as a contribution to pure science has already been appreciated and acknowledged by others who are more competent to speak in such a matter than ourselves. But we desire to express our hearty recognition of the service to India which Sir Joseph Hooker has rendered by his monumental undertaking. He has for the first time brought the botany of the Empire into a collective form and placed it upon a firm and lasting basis, thus completing the work which he began nearly half a century ago in the Himalayas. We would ask your lordship to convey to Sir Joseph Hooker our high appreciation of his labours, and of their value and importance as systematising and adding to our knowledge of the vegetable productions of India, and our hearty congratulations upon having brought to a satisfactory conclusion a work to which he has devoted so many years. In transmitting a copy of this letter to Sir Joseph Hooker, Sir Arthur Godley writes:—"Lord George Hamilton desires heartily to associate himself with the Government of India in their acknowledgment of the valuable services you have done to India by this great work, and by your labour in the field of Indian botany, since you first visited that country nearly fifty years ago."

THE opinion lately expressed by some German newspapers that Great Britain was prepared to join the Triple Alliance against France and Russia, and that the last named Power was disposed to direct the Franco-Russian alliance against Great Britain, continues to engage the attention of the Russian journals, the majority of which endeavour to demonstrate the futility of this view. The "Bourse Gazette" says:—"So long as Great Britain does not recommence opposing Russia in the Far and Near East, the latter Power will not seek to harm the British in the direction of India. She would only take that course on obtaining proof of the insincerity of the statement made by Lord Salisbury last year that there was sufficient room for all in Asia, and that Great Britain would even be content to see Russia obtain in the Pacific a port not liable to be blocked by the ice. Germany, on the other hand, finds herself fatally placed in position of antagonism towards Great Britain owing to the Colonial rivalry between the two Powers." Colonial Rivalry!

THE trial took place at Berlin, on Sept. 22, of a man and his wife for counterfeiting the handwriting of Luther in old books, which he then sold as relics of the Reformer. Many well-known experts had been deceived, and had purchased such books. The male prisoner was acquitted, it being pleaded that his mind was affected. The woman was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment.

A TERRIBLE collison took place, on Sept. 21, in the harbour of Fiume, between an English ship, the Tyria, and the local pleasure steamer Ika. A bora was blowing at the time of the disaster. As the Tyria, a Liverpool steamer, was leaving the harbour, it ran into the Ika, which crossed its bow. The smaller vessel was cut in two, but was proceeding at such a pace that it travelled fifty yards after the collison before it came to a stand still. It immediately filled, and sank within two minutes. Over thirty persons are reported to have been drowned, among them, it is feared, Sub-dean Kapallak, Professor of Theology at Vienna University, and the retired Field-Marshal Nemecic von Binacgrad, formerly commander of the 17th Infantry Division. It appears that the captain of the Austrian steamer Ika was entirely to blame for the disaster off Fiume. The British sailors sprang into the water and made every effort to rescue the drowning passengers.

AN official note issued in Paris on September 20 announces that Samory, recently retreating from the British troops sent against him from the Gold Coast, moved into the vicinity of French territory on the right bank of the Volta. He sent emissaries to the district commander, affirming his desire to live in peace with the French and offering to evacuate the districts he had just occupied. A detachment was sent up to occupy the territory which Samory was to evacuate, but was suddenly attacked on August 21 by bands under the command of Samory's son, and dispersed. Two officers, six native soldiers, and thirty-eight auxiliaries disappeared or were killed.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA ANNUAL GOLF MEETING.

THE growing popularity of the "Royal and Ancient" game is not confined to the links which skirt the rugged coast of Scotland, or those which the Mother Country manufactures in swarms in the parks and common land around her metropolis. Even in Bombay, where there is no North Easter and cold fog to keep the grip and brace the nerves; where all the putting greens are *not* undulating, and there are no sand bunkers over which you must drive or perish; where the topee helps to spoil the swing and the glare ruins the long puts, even in Bombay, we say, golf flourishes apace,—as the large number of entries for all the competitions in the annual Golf week of the Gymkhana abundantly testifies.

For one or many causes, the scoring throughout the week has been only moderate, 39 by Messrs. Marshall Reid and R. Aitken in Saturday's foursome competition being the best round, Messrs. Meikle and Osborne Marshall each having put in a 40. The course is short, the greens are certainly better than they will be for another year, so we can only wonder why that 36 (or less) which all the scratch players think they can do, and which each one wonders that no one else did, is still to be recorded. We are sorry that the players with handicap of more than 4 did not make a better show. Mr. R. B. Nixon, who with admirable perseverance goes in for all the yearly events, scored a win on Friday with 37, going round in 49, off which score he had the liberal allowance of 12 points. Mr. Ward's 44 (less 6) was an equally creditable performance. Great things were expected of Mr. Meikle, who on Wednesday put in 40; but he came to grief on the following morning and his 2 strokes were no good to him. Perhaps, the horsemen got on his nerves, as they did on those of the writer and many others. We may here remark that it may be thought advisable in future years to have the golf meeting when horsemen are a little less rampant.

We hope to see the general average of play in Bombay improve before the next season. There are many players with handicaps of 5 to 12, players who have known a cleek from an iron for many years. May be there is too much of the perpetual going round and round the links with a dozen cleeks instead of a frequent morning off the links with one cleek for practice in those shots which are "fazled" day after day. We append particulars of scores:—

SCRATCH COMPETITION.—Oct. 4 and 5.

		1st round.	1st round.	Total.
1	E F Nicolson	42	41	83
	C J Jones	41	42	83
3	O Marshall	42	42	84
4	W P Pechey	42	43	85
	P F Fischer	42	43	85
6	R Aitken	42	45	87
7	Dr D Macdonald	43	46	89
	C H S Boggs	47	42	89
9	L J Robertson	46	45	91

a First and 2nd prizes divided so as to make prizes of equa value.

TWO DAYS' HANDICAP.—Oct. 6 and 7.

		1st round.	1st round.	Handicap.	Net Total.
1	R Aitken	43	42	3	82
	A Cameron	45	48	12	82
3	Dr D Macdonald a	42	44	2	84
	W Symes	48	45	9	84
5	H G Meikle	40	47	3	85
	R M W Smyth	50	47	12	85
	O Marshall	45	40	Scr	85
8	L T Chamier	49	47	8	88
	W P Peachey	44	44	Scr	88
10	Marshall Reid	44	45	Scr	89
11	G Forsyth	53	47	16	90
	L J Robertson	45	48	3	90
13	P F Fischer	49	3	Scr	92
	E F Nicholson	46	46	Scr	92
	H Cheetham	53	53	12	94
	C H S Boggs	49	47	2	94
17	T J Walker	52	51	8	95
	H Blackwell	54	52	10	96
	C Liddle	52	55	10	97
20	R B Nixon	66	57	24	99
21	T D Moore	56	51	6	101
22	R Kennedy	60	92	18	164
23	G Mackenzie	61	59	14	106
24	W R Rae	77	64	24	117

a Dr. Macdonald won tie and takes third prize.

HANDICAP COMPETITION, ONE ROUND.—Oct. 8.

		H'cap.	Gross Score.	Net.
1	R B Nixon	12	49	37
2	T J Ward	6	44	38
3	C St Paul	44	4	40
	T J Walker	6	46	40
5	Dr D Macdonald	scr	41	41
	T D Moore	4	45	41
	R M W Smyth	6	47	41
8	S J Chamier	5	48	43
	T G S Forsyth	6	49	43
	H G W Meikle	scr	43	43
	C J Jones	scr	44	44
	L J Roberts on	1	45	44
	W R Rae	16	60	44
	G McKenzie	10	54	44
15	C E Nixon	3	48	45
	A Cameron	4	49	45
	A O Wen	8	53	45
	L J Stansfield	10	55	45
19	H Bromley	8	54	46
	J C Kiddle	6	52	46
21	H Cheetham	7	54	47
	P F Fischer	scr	47	47
	E F Nicholson	scr	47	47
	H Blackwell	7	54	47
	G W C Weston	10	57	47
25	P G Irvine	1	50	49
	R Kennedy	12	61	49
28	A F Spencer	12	62	50

HANDICAP FOURSOME COMPETITION.—Oct. 9.

		H'cap.	Gross Score.	Net Score.
1	J C Kiddle and T J Walker	6	42	36
2	M Reid and R Aitken	scr	39	39
3	Dr Macdonald and E F Nicholson	scr	40	40
4	G H C Weston and H P Weston	12	55	42
	L E Stansfield and H Bromley	9	53	42
6	O Marshall and C J Jones	scr	43	43
	R B Nixon and H C Cheetham	8	51	43
8	C St Paul and A Cameron	3	48	45
9	G Mackenzie and R Kennedy	11	58	49

BOMBAY GYMKHANA ATHLETIC SPORTS.

BOWLS HANDICAP.

THE result of the drawing for the various ties is given below. Play begins on Monday (to-day):—

	Hdcp.	I. Round.	II. Round.	III. Round.	IV. Round.	V. Round.
M F Reid	5	Byes.				
T Davis	3					
W R Rae	2					
F A Spencer	7					
R Kennedy	6					
H R Dunk

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NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR, and the PRIVATE SECRETARY, which cannot be delivered at GANESHKHIND by 1-30 p.m., on TUESDAY, 12th October, 1897, should be ADDRESSED to MALABAR POINT, BOMBAY, until further notice.

J. J. HEATON,
Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

Ganeshkind, 7th October, 1897.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, OCT. 9.

A DECLINE of ¼ per cent. took place in the price of Consols in London yesterday, at 111⅛; and Indian Sterling Loan was lower to the same extent, at 117¼ About £400,000 more in Gold was withdrawn from the Bank of England. The market rate of discount on short London Bills was put up 1-8th per cent., say to 2 1-8 per cent.; that on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper remaining at 2¼ per cent. The price of Bar Silver in London advanced ⅛d., to 26¼d. per oz.; and in New York, the metal was 2 3-8 cents dearer, at 58 cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London 1-8th cent higher, at 4·84¼ dollars. An advance of 1-16d. took place in 3¼ per cent. Rupee Securities in London yesterday, at £63 1-8. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India remained at 1s. 3 3-8d. French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. lower, at 103; Paris Exchange on London was a shade lower, at fcs. 25·18.

The only change to-day in the Stock-Exchange quotations usually wired by Reuter is a further advance of 1-16th., in the price of Rupee Securities at £63 3-16. The rate for Bar Silver is unaltered at 26¼d. per oz., as it is also in New York at 58 cents; but with Exchange on London ¼ cent higher at 4·84¼ dollars. Paris quotations come unaltered. The weekly shipments of Specie to the East consist of £80,000 in Silver, and £30,000 in Gold to Bombay; £30,000 in Silver to Calcutta; and £18,000 of the same metal to Hongkong.

Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was quoted in London yesterday at 44s. per 416 lbs, Sellers via the Canal, October-November shipment, to Havre, tone of the market firmer; Brown Rapeseed at 39s. per 416 lbs., Sellers, via the Canal, same shipment, to Antwerp, tone of the market firmer, and Linseed at 36 1-4s. per 416 lbs., Sellers, via the Canal, same shipment, to Dunkirk; Market firmer. To-day Yellow Cawnpore Rapeseed has been quoted at 42s. per 416 lbs., October-November-shipment to Antwerp, Sellers, via the Canal, Market strong.

An advance of 1-32d. was established in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 3 29-32d. per lb; but Arrivals were 3-64th. lower, the extreme quotations having been 3 41-64d. for October deliveries, and 3¼d. for February-March. The Market closed quiet; Surats firm; and Arrivals easier, the day's sales having been 10,000 bales, East Indians nil. The Manchester Market was steady.

To-day, the spot price of American Cotton in Liverpool has declined 3-32d., say to 3 13-16d. per lb.; but Arrivals are unchanged in all positions; Surats also are unaltered in value. The market closed quiet this afternoon, Surats steady; and Arrivals quiet but steady; Sales 7,000 bales, including 100 East Indian, Imports 1,000 bales. The Manchester Market remained steady.

A decline of 1-8 cent took place in the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton in New York yesterday at 6¼ cents per lb.; and Futures were 10 points lower for January, at 6·43 cents, and 11 points down, for April, at 6·54 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 48,000 bales.

In New York to-day there has been no change in the spot price of Cotton; but Futures for January have advanced 5 points, and for April 2 points, say to 6·48 cents, and 6·60 cents, respectively. The total Cotton in sight in New York yesterday, was 1½ million bales, as compared with 760,000 bales visible at the end of the previous week. To-day's Receipts at the Ports are 51,000 bales.

Our local market for the staple has been quieter to-day, and New Crop Cotton has been quoted at Rs. 187; Bengals, at Rs. 146-7; and Bhownuggar, at Rs. 165-6, for March, January, and May delivery, respectively. About 900 bales of ready old stuff have been placed to-day on about the basis of previous rates.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.—Pending the arrival of fresh supplies these markets remain inanimate, and quotations generally are unchanged and nominal to a great extent.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, yesterday, were as follows:—

Cotton	31	bales.
Wheat	1,859	cwts.
Rapeseed	642	,,
Castorseed	1,666	,,
Rice	13,037	,,

FREIGHTS remain firm. Business has been reported to-day for Antwerp at 11s.; for Dunkirk at 12s.; and for Havre at 12s. per ton; and there is a good enquiry for forward tonnage.

EXCHANGE opened firm this morning at 1s. 3 9-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand and at 1s. 3 23-32d. to 1s. 3¾ for three months' sight Credits. For Bank media of remittance there has been no enquiry to-day for any position; and Merchants' Bills are reported to have been placed to a moderate extent, the market closing firm as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 9-16d.	per rupee.
,, Telegraphic	1s. 3 9-16d.	,,
,, 3 mts' sight	1s. 3 5-8d.	,,
Credits ,,	1s. 3 3-4d.	,,
Francs ,,	1·65 3-4	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been nominally firm in tone to-day but sales for 3½ per Cents have ruled 1-16th per cent. lower both for Cash, and this month's Account at 97 15-16; the nominal quotation for Threes being still 92.

SHARES have been quiet, and there has been an advance of Rs. 20 each in Currimbhoy, Indian Manufacturing, and Lukhmidas; of Rs. 15 in Colaba Land and Mills; and of Rs. 5 each in China, David, and Manockjee Petit.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, OCT. 8.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats firm.

Good Bhownagar	3 9-32
The Manchester Market has been steady.	
2½ per cent. Consols	111 5-8
3 per cent. Rentes	103
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117 1-2
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63 1-8
Bar Silver	26 1-2

The sum of about £400,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of cotton	67,000	bales.
,, ,, Surats	400	,,
,, Imports of cotton	20,000	,,
,, ,, Surats	*Nil*	
,, Stock of cotton	234,000	,,
,, ,, Surats	11,000	,,

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.
SUEZ, OCT. 8.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Sutherland, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here yesterday afternoon.

LONDON, OCT. 8.

The Clan Line steamer Imperialist arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, OCT. 9.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Himalaya left here, for Aden, at 5 p.m., on Thursday.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Bengal left here, for Aden, at 9 a.m., to-day.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Rohilla left here, at midnight, yesterday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at daylight, on Tuesday next.

PENANG, OCT. 9.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Brindisi (extra) left here, this afternoon, for Bombay, where she may be expected on 19th instant.

COLOMBO, OCT. 10.

French mail steamers Laos, from China, and Eridan, from Calcutta, arrived.

O. L. Steamer Ormez from Suez arrived.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

OCTOBER 10.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.

Private telegrams for Crete must be in plain French or Turkish. Secret language forbidden.

Owing to pressure of telegrams of higher class, deferred telegrams for Punjab stations, north of Lahore, are liable to considerable delay.

Cable Hongkong Macao interrupted.

Cable Cayenne Para interrupted.

Amoor route interrupted between Chabarowka and Vladivostock.

Madagascar and Reunion mail closes at Mauritius noon Thursday, 14th instant

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

MCSWINEY—September 12, at Heathfield, Cheltenham, the wife of Brevet-Major E. F. H. McSwiney, D.S.O., 1st Lancers H. C. (D. A. A. G. Kurram Field Force), of a daughter.

PRIER DE SAONE—September 12, at 6, St. Bede's-terrace, Sunderland, the wife of G. Prier de Saone, of Bombay, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BARNES—HILL—September 16, at St. Stephen's, Ealing Percy Mainwaring, third son of Colonel Osmond Barnes C.B., late 10th Bengal Lancers, of 40, Mountpark-road, Ealing, to Edith Winifred Fredal, youngest daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Barton Hill, 1st B. C.

DANIELL—MORGAN—September 14, at the Episcopal Church Grantown, N.B., Alfred Clarmont Daniell, of Kalid, Sylhet, India, and second son of C. J. Daniell, Esq., B.C.S., to Margaret, daugater of Alexander Morgan, Esq., of St. Andrews, N. B.

GUISE—CHASE—September 18, at Kenilworth, Hubert Charles Guise, son of the late Frank Guise, of Dean Hall, Newnham, Gloucester, to Daisy Gordon Chase, youngest daughter of Henry H. Chase, Retired, Bengal Civil Service.

HALLWARD—GURDON—September 14, at St. Peter's, Cranley-gardens, Norman Leslie, eldest son of the late Rev. John Leslie Hallward, Rector of Gilston, Herts, to Evelyn Alice, only daughter of Major-General Evelyn Pulteney Gurdon, India Staff Corps.

PURCHAS—COX—September 14, at the parish church Painswick, Stad, Gloucestershire, Frederic Maurice, son of the Rev. Arthur Guyon Purchas, of Auckland, New Zealand, to Alice Charlotte, only child of the late J. H. Cox, C. E., of Madras, and step-daughter of A. J. Morton Ball, of The Green, Stroud.

TAYLOR—JOBBSE—September 18, at Kenilworth, Major D'Aubrey Taylor, 2nd Bn. Gloster Regiment, to Violet Gordon Dobree, daughter of Henry M. Chase, Retired, Bengal Civil Service.

DEATHS.

CAMPBELL—September 20, at Leamington, suddenly, E. W. Campbell, late of Bombay, aged 58.

CHAMBERLAIN—September 13, at Spring-grove, Isleworth, Louisa Margaret, widow of Major-General Thomas Hardy Chamberlain, and eldest daughter of the late John Stephen Beldero, B. C. S., aged 77.

PIERCE—September 16, at Chelto'nham, Ellen Susanna, widow of Major General T. W. W. Pierce, C. B., late of the Bombay Staff Corps, aged 58.

WHITE—September 16, 2, Portsdown road, London, Caroline Amelia, third daughter of the late Francis Sellon White, Captain H. E. I. C. S., aged 75.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1897.

WE have now sixty thousand men mobilised on the frontier, and the Tirah expedition, consisting of 35,000 men, with twenty thousand followers and twenty thousand transport animals, is about to commence operations, yet the official estimate of the cost of the whole campaign, beginning in the Tochi Valley in June last, is three and a-half crores of rupees. This total is held to include the cost of the original mobilisation, the maintenance on a service footing beyond the frontier, and finally the re-distribution of the various forces when the operations are over. As these official estimates have been supplied to us through our well informed Simla correspondent, we are, of course, bound to accept them as the nearest approach to the ultimate reality that can be now approximately arrived at. We notice the intimation that the total is liable to be increased if any fresh complications should arise, or even if any unforeseen delay in the completion of the tasks assigned to the various columns should occur. This proviso is fully justified by the course events have taken since the resolve to send a large army to operate in the Tirah was first announced. The intention was that the force, which was at first fixed at twenty or twenty-two thousand men, should move from its base in the last week of September. Then the date was postponed to the 1st of October, to the 4th, to the 10th, and then to the 15th, which, we should be glad to feel confident, is the final and irrevocable date of departure. With every delay the strength of the force to be sent on this difficult and arduous expedition has been considerably increased until it now stands at thirty-five thousand men, with twenty thousand followers. The supplies for the whole of these fifty-five thousand men, plus twenty thousand horses for artillery and cavalry, with pack animals, will have to be carried over a series of very difficult passes from the Khyber to the summit of the Tirah plateau, seven thousand feet high. It is now admitted that the time that will be spent upon the road—if road it be where road is none—will depend upon the tactics pursued by the enemy. If they are good enough to stake all—like Theodore of Abyssinia—on a pitched battle, on ground the most favourable to the enemy and the most unfavourable to themselves, the Afridis and their kinsmen and allies, the Orakzais, will greatly abridge the duration of the war, and perhaps their own troubles. But there is but the slightest chance of their adoping that course. They have already taken the precaution of sending away their women and children, and their cattle into a distant and friendly country. It seems to indicate that they do not hope to find deliverance in a great and successful engagement. Afridis and Orakzai have sworn on the Koran to put under ban as an enemy of Islam any section of either tribe that makes terms with the infidel.

The Afridis have not stopped to answer the searching question put to them by the Amir of Afghanistan, when they asked him for help in artillery, men and money against the British, "What do you say to the verse of the Koran 'Keep your promise?'" alluding to the fact that they had promised to keep the peace in the Khyber Pass in consideration of payments punctually paid them for many years. But a theological poser of that kind will not prevent them from adopting their favourite tactics. All the evidence seems to point to a guerilla warfare, parties of tribesmen harassing the continually lengthening line of communication in a difficult hill region, with numerous passes, which will have to be traversed both ways in a limited number of weeks by scores of thousands of men and animals. The mountaineers will calculate to a day when the snow will block the passes, and they will do nothing to accelerate the progress of the invading forces. It was doubtless in full knowledge of these possibilities of unforeseen delay that we have been informed, that any contretemps of the kind may materially alter the estimates of the cost of the campaign, which originated in the attack on a Political Officer and his escort in the Tochi Valley, four months since. But quite apart from this contingent swelling of the estimate, we are quite prepared to find that three crores and a-half will by no means liquidate the accounts when this purely accidental, and quite incidental but most inconvenient and utterly unprofitable, frontier war is over. We have a very distinct recollection of the financial calculation on which the second Afghan war was entered upon in 1878. The estimate was fixed at the modest total of £2,000,000. Sir D. Forsyth at the time remarked to the present writer, that even if the war could be waged for so moderate a sum, which he doubted, it would still be a waste of £1,500,000, for half-a-million would have sufficed to buy every man, woman, and child in Afghanistan. Of course prices have risen since, and it has always been a moot point whether it is better to subsidise an enemy or fight him. When peace was restored in 1878, it was found that the estimated cost of the war had been exceeded by some £20,000,000. Estimates as to the cost of transfrontier wars can sometimes go wrong. We do not suppose for a moment that the cost of the present war will come to half as much as twenty millions. But we shall be most agreeably surprised if the estimates, which we received from Simla, on October 6, be not pretty well doubled when the bills are all in. It would be contrary to all known precedents if operations extending over four months on such a scale that the forces mobilised, in the first instance twenty thousand men, raised in rapid succession to thirty-seven thousand, to forty-five thousand, and ultimately to sixty thousand, could be met by a budget charge of three or four crores. Take the Chitral Campaign. Seventeen thousand men were mobilised; only a small fraction of whom ever saw an enemy; the operations, which for most of the time were little better than a military promenade, from beginning to end, did not last two months. Sir James Westland, whose anticipatory estimate was one lakh and fifty thousand rupees, entered in the next budget one crore and seventy-five lakhs for the cost of the short and uneventful little war, the parent, however, of the elaborate expedition we have now on our hands.

As we have already stated, the formula for enterprises that require a military force to be despatched beyond the frontier on war service, is one hundred pounds per combatant per month. It was the neglect of that formula which led Sir John Strachey, when the calculations for the first Afghan war came out wrong by a score of millions, to exclaim "We must have been all fools!" Amongst the fools were some of the cleverest men who ever went to Simla. But they forgot the simple and little rule which would have saved them from making a colossal blunder in the face of gods and men. We must bravely hope that Lord Elgin and his advisers are not now repeating the very error which caused his gifted predecessor, Lord Lytton, and the members of his Government to underestimate not only the political, but the financial results of a war entered on with a light heart, and ending in disaster and discredit. We do not desire to imply that the present war may lead to either. But it will cost much more than the estimated three crores and a-half. What of the political results of the campaign? Sir George White tells us what to expect: "While we have some 200,000 of the most turbulent races and the finest fighting material in the world on our borders, unrestrained by a civilised Government and fired with fanaticism, we shall never have a peace to be relied on, and we shall have to stand always armed and ready." But that is not all; while a sudden crisis has just burst on us with such rapidity—in spite of the soothing and calming effects of the Chitral Campaign and its sequel—the Commander-in-Chief very truly says that there are greater crises in front of us, and that there are many particulars in which our armaments are insufficient and our preparations inperfect. Why then fritter away our military resources on an experimental policy on the frontier, which has hitherto brought not peace but war as its result? Sir George White urges, as a panacea for all troubles present and prospective, the absorption of the transfrontier tribes with their well nigh inaccessible hills and all their turbulence to boot. We are now unfortunately committed to this course, but the simplest student of the military history of Nations must see that to hold such a Switzerland will occupy troops entirely out of proportion to the advantage gained. It is one thing to enter deliberately on conquest; it is quite another to be entangled by circumstances in unforeseen campaigns. It could be wished that his Excellency had favoured his hosts at the United Service Club, and through them the general public, with an estimate of the first cost of that operation, and of the annual addition to the demands on the treasury assessment for the permanent military occupation of this British Caucasus. If the maintenance of a State of military preparedness—confessedly insufficient and imperfect—be "enormous," as the Commander-in-Chief acknowledges it to be, how is the Indian treasury to bear the added burden of garrisoning a mountain region, in summer "hot as a staircase in Hell," to use the late Sir Charles MacGregor's vigorous expression—and in winter as frozen and impassable as the Pamirs? All that is required to complete the catastrophic visitations which have befallen India in this record year, is the military absorption of the transfrontier tribes and the opening of the mints at the disinterested request of emissaries from the United States who want to unload their accumulations of unsaleable silver even if it bring down the rupee to its metal value of tenpence or thereabouts. After that the deluge; earthquakes we have had already.

THE forger of currency notes like the poor is always with us. It appears from the report upon the operations of the Paper Currency Department for 1896-97, that the total number of forged notes presented for payment during the twelve months was 62, the aggregate alleged value being Rs. 7,700. The number was only about two-thirds of that of the previous year, when two big swindles occurred in the Bombay and Madras circles. But we may congratulate ourselves on our crimes in this respect being nowhere as compared with Bengal and Upper India. Calcutta heads the list for last year with no less than 41 of the forgeries, aggregating in alleged value to Rs. 4,845. One five rupee note was offered of a series of forged paper specimens which were first detected nine years ago, but whose authors still remain undiscovered. Of the thirty-four false ten rupee notes presented eleven belonged to old counterfeits while 23 were new, the greater part of them being brought down in a batch by the police in Buxar. This particular forgery is described as an extremely good one, which might be passed even by banks in the course of business. There is a gap in the Calcutta forgeries right away for ten rupee notes to those denominated as worth Rs. 500. Three of these were presented, two of them belonging to the Etwah forgery of 1889. The leader of the gang then convicted, Thakur Das, has still another seven years to serve in jail, but some of his accomplices have been released, and it would seem they are at their old game. The utterer of one of the notes was arrested, but by methods not described in the reportd, he managed to escape. In the case of the third note for Rs. 500 the utterer has been sentenced by the Sessions Judge at Moradabad to ten years' imprisonment. A similar punishment has been meted out to a man who endeavoured at Benares to pass a false note for Rs. 1,000. In another case in which the paper was for a like amount the alleged utterer escaped punishment for want of sufficient evidence. The false notes presented in the Bombay circle numbered six, and their face value was Rs. 1,120. They belonged to a series of counterfeits whose utterers have been convicted in previous years, with the exception of one for Rs. 500, and one for Rs. 100. In the former case, the author is undergoing four years' imprisonment; in the latter no clue has been obtained. The cases of forgery reported for the other four circles were fifteen in number, and in respect to only five of them had convictions been obtained at the end of the year. In addition to frauds of this class, efforts are often made to obtain payment dishonestly in regard to half or mutilated notes. Among the case cited in the report is one which occurred at Sehore, where a claim was made to the Bombay Office for the value of a note, half of which was produced, and half stated to have been lost in a previous year. As the latter half was known to have been in the Currency Office, the claimant was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 55, or to be imprisoned for three months in default. "The punishment appears to have been inadequate," mildly suggests the Head Commissioner of Paper Currency. Most of the instances of fraud were of the same kind. But one case occurred at Allahabad in which a note for Rs. 10 was altered to Rs. 10,000. The alteration was very clumsy but its perpetrators were sentenced to seven years' imprisonment. The most peculiar case of the year was that in which, in the Bombay circle, one Jamsedji Framji claimed from Government the value of certain half notes, the other halves of which he represented as having been fraudulently obtained from him by cheating by one Chutterbhuj. The claim was rejected on the ground that he had brought no action against Chutterbhuj either in a civil or criminal court, and that he admitted the transaction was voluntary. The claimant then brought an action against Government in the court of the Sessions Judge, Karachi. The case was defended under the advice of Mr. Lang, the Advocate-General, and was decided against the claimant. The bona fide claims made on account of notes lost and mutilated were in respect to 1,122 notes, the total value of them being Rs. 88,865—a total that cannot be regarded as excessive in view of the fact that the average value of the notes in net circulation during the year was twenty-six crores of rupees.

THE return of General Elles' Division from the Mohmand country marks a very important step in the direction of settling the frontier difficulty. The humbling of the Hadda Mullah, which has been done effectually and at remarkably small cost in men, clears the right flank of the Tirah expedition, and vastly simplifies the task that Sir William Lockhart has before him. In less than a week the advance from Kohat should have commenced, and the last centre of disturbance should be in a fair way to receiving the only treatment that seems, under our present frontier system, capable of putting an at all permanent stop to trouble. The Amir's proclamation to the Afridis shows that he is at last bestirring himself to make it plain that whatever may have been the Afghan attitude in the first instance, the offending tribes can now look for neither sympathy nor support from Cabul. This clears the ground considerably, and from the half-hearted spirit displayed at the last great jirga at Tirah it would seem that both Afridis and Orakzais are already repenting their rashness in provoking their powerful neighbour. For pride's sake they will no doubt make some show of opposing the destruction of their towers and the seizure of their arms, but it begins to look as if they realised the hopelessness of the struggle. This may not of course prevent stiff fighting, but it is likely to be of a kind very different from what would have occurred with such splendid fighting material as the Afridis against us under any other circumstances. By this time General Blood should have fallen upon the Mamund tribesmen who have sniped General Jeffreys' Brigade with such lamentable results so far as the lives of British officers are concerned, and taught them a

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE POWERS AND EGYPT.

DON'T PROVOKE GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, OCT. 9.

The "Times'" Paris correspondent says that he is in a position to state that none of the Powers have, for a long time, approached Great Britain on the subject of Egypt, but that France, about a year ago, asked Russia whether she would give her support in the event of France abandoning negotiations and taking action.

In reply, Russia earnestly begged France to abstain from provoking Great Britain.

THE LAGOS HINTERLAND.

OCT. 8.

Major Lugard, Captain Harvest, Captain Fortescue, and Lieutenant Dove have been selected for service in the Lagos Hinterland.

Reuter's correspondent at Lagos says that a French Expedition of five hundred soldiers has left Porto Novo for the Hinterland, and that the Lagos Government are taking active steps to prevent any encroachment of British territory.

THE POSITION ON THE WEST COAST.

OCT. 10.

The town of Nikki, which is the actual objective of the French Expedition from Porto Novo, has been long occupied by the French, notwithstanding the British claims to it.

The situation is, therefore, regarded as serious on account of the possibility of collisions between the British and French forces.

A NEW FORCE FOR EMERGENCIES.

OCT. 8.

An article from the pen of Sir Charles Dilke has appeared in the *St. James's Gazette* which says that the Government intends to introduce a Bill to enlist 5,000 men from the Reserves at extra pay with a view to providing a reliable force for emergencies.

MR. CECIL RHODES' ILLNESS.

OCT. 9.

It is reported that Mr. Cecil Rhodes is seriously ill in Rhodesia.

OCT. 10.

The report of Mr. Cecil Rhodes' illness has been exaggerated; he is only suffering from an attack of ordinary fever, and is now recovering.

He returns to Salisbury on the 20th instant.

THE ENGINEERS' STRIKE.

A manifesto has been issued by the Engineers' Union, which admits a financial stress, and appeals for help to all the Trade Unions.

The men now locked out amount to seventy thousand.

LATER.

Mr. Barnes, the Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, states that in the event of the continuance of the present struggle, the engineers of the Peninsular and Oriental and other mail lines will probably be withdrawn, thus rendering outside intervention inevitable.

THE NEW SPANISH COMMANDER IN CUBA.

Marshal Blanco has been appointed to replace General Weyler as Commander of the forces in Cuba.

THE POONA OUTRAGES.

DAMODHER'S CONFESSION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

POONA, OCT. 10.

On Friday, Damodher Hari Chapekar was taken to Bombay and placed before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, to whom he made a complete confession of his participation in the murders of Messrs. Rand and Ayerst on Jubilee night. In his confession he enters into full details as to the commission of the crime, and also gave circumstantial complete details, numerous other crimes narrated in his confession having been perpetrated during the past year or so. His confession was a very lengthy one, occupying the magistrate some three hours recording it.

The police have been unable to find the accomplice's murderers up to now.

THE NEW BOMBAY SCHEME.

LORD SANDHURST'S VISIT TO BOMBAY.

His Excellency Lord Sandhurst leaves Kirkee for Bombay by the 2-5 p.m. train on Tuesday, and will remain there ten days.

It is believed his Excellency's visit has reference to the New Bombay Scheme, recently brought forward, upon which the Municipal Corporation will be consulted.

Sir Charles Ollivant also leaves for Bombay on Tuesday.

Mr. Edgerly, Secretary, Political Department, left to-day.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

The Poona Cantonment had 25 fresh cases, making 48 in all, including cases from outside; while 19 fresh cases occurred in the city.

There are 420 persons in the Segregation Camp, and 206 cases in the Plague Hospital.

There were 20 deaths, new cases including, 3 from the 19th Bombay Infantry, and one from the 2nd Grenadiers.

In the city the soldiers discovered one corpse, and one plague case.

OUTBREAK AT KHANDALLA.

Several cases are reported at Khandalla.

DEATHS FROM WILD ANIMALS.

SIMLA, OCT. 8.

The report now published of the deaths from wild animals and snakes throughout India last year, shows a small decrease in the number of fatal snake bite cases, which are 21,000 for the twelve months. There is a considerable increase in the number of deaths from wild animals, especially from wolves, in the North-West Provinces, and from tigers in Secunderabad, due to people wandering more than usual in the jungle owing to famine.

BLANKETS FOR THE INFIRM.

With a view to relieving a portion of the terrible distress now prevailing in the Central Provinces, a portion of the lakh of rupees recently received from the Mansion House Fund is to be spent in buying blankets for the infirm.

PASTEUR FILTERS.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

CALCUTTA, OCT. 9.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, to-day, officially opened the Pasteur Filter Installation, applied to the Municipal Water Works of Darjeeling, which is the largest of its kind in the world and the first practical application of the system to town supply. There was a large gathering of Government officials and others, and the success attained must be of the greatest interest to all responsible for a pure water-supply. The contractors for this work are Messrs. Heatly and Gresham, London and Calcutta.

POPULAR DEMONSTRATION IN BHAVNAGAR.

BHAVNAGAR, OCT. 8.

A large gathering was held by the Jains, this afternoon, to express their sense of gratitude towards his Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Bhavnagar for the great satisfaction he has given to his subjects within the short period of a year and a-half since his accession, and for the game laws recently passed to protect the lives of innocent birds and beasts. Nearly five thousand men were present, including all State officers, on the occasion. The Jains read and presented to his Highness an address printed on silk cloth, bordered with gold embroidery, and placed in a richly decorated silver casket. His Highness then replied in the kindest manner, after which some beautiful Sanskrit verses were recited and brought the meeting to a close.

THE RECONSTRUCTION OF BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you allow me space for a few words in reference to the improvement scheme? I see it stated, that Government having put forward the Glasgow Trust as a model, the fact should be kept well before the public that the Glasgow Trust is as much a part of the Glasgow Municipality as the Standing Committee here is a part of the Bombay Municipality. The Government letter as I read it merely refers incidentally to the Glasgow Trust not as a model, but as a prominent precedent for constituting a special agency for effecting city improvements.

The Glasgow Trust is a specially created body possessing special powers to execute improvements, borrow money, and raise revenue by taxation. The Trust was given power to employ a staff of its own for the execution of the improvement works: the streets it constructed, were on completion handed over to be maintained by what corresponds to the Corporation, a separate body constituted under another Act, and with separate powers. The taxes levied by the Trust are collected by the Collectors of the Corporation, and paid to the Trust. The Trust is in fact a separate special agency for city improvement. It is wholly incorrect to imagine that there is any analogy between this Trust and the Standing Committee, which is merely a Committee of the Corporation exercising limited delegated powers.

There is an important distinction between the Glasgow Trust and the Trust contemplated for Bombay. The former was endowed only with power of local taxation; the Bombay scheme as formulated involves, as the Government letter states, large proprietary interests of Government, and this consideration alone obviously necessitates a difference in the constitution of the governing body.—Yours, &c.,

X.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 24TH SEPT.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Britannia, Captain J. L. Parfitt, with the overland mails of 24th September, arrived in Bombay harbour, at 5 o'clock, on Saturday morning. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Ainslie, Mr Ross and Mrs and 2 children
Amoyd, Miss G
Apthorpe, Maj
Addie, 2nd Lt E H S
Arnold, Capt W R
Apthorpe, Mr and Mrs
Bennant, Mr A S
Birch, Capt and Mrs
Bates, Mrs
Birch, Miss
Booth, Mr
Barker, Mr T B
Bristow, Mrs H
Bukhah, Mrs K
Bowden, Mrs and Mr A C
Bridge, Mrs B G
Bennett, Qr-mr Sgt and Hony Lt wife and 2 daughters
Balguy, Major J H
Blackwood, 2nd Lt G
Balguy, Mrs
Bulk, Mrs
Berkeley, Mr G
Curry, Mrs
Crossing, Miss
Campbell, Sub Lt C O
Chichester, 2nd Lt
Calvert, Capt G
Cradcle, 2nd Lt
Curry, Maj
Calvert, Mrs
Cook, Mr G
Cowans, Capt J
Clark, Mrs child and infant
Crittall, Miss
Dixon, Miss
Doran, Miss
Donovan, Mr and Mrs
Doggett, Mr H
Dixon, Mrs
Denton, Mr
Danes, Mr J E
Dane, Lt
Elliott, Miss R
Estbourne, Major
Eustace, 2nd Lt
Ellis, Capt R F
Faichnie, Mr R J
Forbes, Mr R M
Fernside, Mrs and 2 infants
Feman, Col H B and Mrs
Fox, 2nd Lt R M D
Fox, Mr Neil
Franklin, 2nd Lt H S
Gordon, Miss
Gregory, Mrs
Gupta, Mr
Garratt, Lt
Gillan, Revd D H
Grimvade, Miss J
Hodges, Mr and Mrs
Hoskyn, Maj C
Heeman, Mr, Mrs and child
Hawes, Mr C R
Hodges, Mr and Mrs B W
Hilliard, Mrs H and child
Hutton, Mr J
Hill, Mr H
Hanan, Mrs A
Hodges, Mr P H
Hosley, 2nd Lt H J
Hayes, 2nd Lt
Hi chins, 2nd Lt C O
Head, Mrs, child and infant
Hopkins, Lt R G
Inness, Mr Long
Inlil, Ali Khan
Iraham, 2nd Lt B C
Jacques, Lt F A
Jeffery, Mr and Mrs
Kincaird, Lt A S
Kelly, Mrs F W and child
Lang, Mr and Mrs
Lutz, Mrs
Lambert, Mr, Mrs F G and 2 infants
Lyon, Mr W L
Livingstone, Miss
Lynn, Mrs
Lewins, Mrs and child
Massey's, Col, Mrs and child
Monkelow, Qr-mr Sgt Hony Lt wife son and 2 daughters.
Macdougal, Lt J H
Masenrier, 2nd Lt de
McKaught, Surg Capt
Mocatti, Capt D
Macfie, Lt M M
McDinnond, Mr
McCahan, Mrs
Middleton, Mr and Mrs
Mawson, Mr J R
McCulloch, Miss
Madden, Mrs F E
Mellor, Mrs
Macdonald, Mr
Napier, Miss
Obbard, Lt and Mrs
O'Connor, Mr and Mrs
O'Neill, Mr
Pike, Mrs H
Powell, Mr, Mrs and infant
Pike, Mr G
Parker, Lt G H
Pocock, Mr
Pearson, Miss
Prater, Mr and Mrs
Porter, Mr and Mrs J H
Ramsden, Mr O
Ranking, Surg-Col
Reardson, Miss
Roy, Mr S K
Ram, Pastor Devi
Robinson, Mr G
Rothwell, Miss
Rowe, Mr E
Stagg, Mr J A
Shaw, Mr, Mrs W S & infant
Surrock, Mr
Stail, Revd and Mrs
Stafford, 2nd Lt
Smith, 2nd Lt G
Sterndale, Mr C C
Sandy, Capt G
Taylor, Mrs and child
Tait, Mr and Mrs T S
Thompson, Mrs
Toothill, Mrs
Tomkins, Lt
Tonnie, Mr P
Tompson, Surg Maj
Walpole, Capt and Mrs
Watkins, Mr C H and child
Wickham, Lt A F
Way, Lt A S
Wilson, Mr
Wilkinson, Miss
Young, Lt J E H
Young, Miss P

FROM BRINDISI.

Atkinson, Mr L J
Austen, Mr Godwin
Ashworth, Mr
Bate, Mr
Barry, Mr S M
Bowles, Major H
Bates, Mr E G
Barnes, Mrs Earnest
Byass, Mr
Bruce, Mr G H
Barclay, Capt A
Coutts, Mr
Clague, Mr W H
Cohn, Mr
Capper, Lt A S
Crowin, Capt
Davidson, Surg-Major
Douglas, Mr W B
Ersamblaster, Hermaz
Fisher, Mr J F
Ford, Mr
Freemantle, Mr
Gray, Mrs C
Gardner, Mr A
Hogan, Major
Hitchen, Rev G
Heap, Mr J R
Harris, Mr S
Henderson, Surg-Capt
Halliyard, Mr and Mrs
Jones, Mr Lewis
Jacinson, Mr
Krallik, Mr A R Von
Kerr, Capt and Miss
Leslie, Col Sir C
McNeill, Capt
Montenaro, Col A
Moultrie, Lt
Milne, Mr J A
Massey, Col C F
Milson, Mr R P
Marks, Mr
MacDonnell, Mr L W
Palmer, Mr C E
Pearce, Mr
Purvis, Mr R E
Parkin, Capt W
Pickup, Mr J
Pinney, Lt
Prior, Mr Melton
Ross, Reinhold
Ryce, Capt Far
Ritchie, Mrs W
Russell, Mr C L
Ramsden, Col
Risley, Hon H
Silcock, Mr
Stanton, Capt F W
Smith, Mr and Mrs
Sitwell, Mr
Smart, Capt E de S
Schwaton, Fraiz
Schwaton, Alfred
Thornhill, Major and Mrs
Taylor, Mr J B
Wilkins, Mr A H
Wight, Mr Knooe
Whatley, Mr
Walton, Capt
Young, Mr H

FROM ADEN.

French, Surg-Capt
Pias, Mr and Mrs S

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT.—OCT. 9.

10 p.m. .. 82·3

SUNDAY.—OCT. 10.

6 a.m. .. 81·0
10 a.m. .. 82·4
2 p.m. .. 86·4
6 p.m. .. 83·3

THE FRONTIER RISING.

FORAGING PARTY FIRED UPON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, OCT. 8.

A foraging party sent out from General Blood's camp, on Wednesday, brought in a large quantity of supplies, but met with some opposition, losing one man, wounded. Negotiations for the submission of Mamunds are now going on, so no foraging party went out yesterday.

FROM THE MAMUNDS TO TIRAH.

The Officer Commanding at Panjkora reports that a Sowar was shot while out collecting purchased grain near Mandap on Tuesday.

The Bajouri Mamunds, joined by men from across the frontier, are still in arms. The rest of the Mamund country is quiet, all the wounded are doing well, and the health of the troops generally is good.

The following telegram, dated 7th instant, has been received from Fort Lockhart:—Mulah Sayid Akbar is now at his own village of Norah. A Jirga was held to-day, at Kandi Mishti, of Mishtis, Sheikans, Alikhel and Mullakhel, who came across Sanpaga pass, this morning, to decide what line to take at the big Jirga to-morrow. Alikhel upbraided the Mishtis with having given in to the Sarkar. The Mishtis denied this, but said they did not want to fight the Sarkar. A deputation sent last week to the Sipah Salar have returned. They aver that he presented them with lungis and money, but said he could give them no further assistance, though his heart was with them.

All is quiet in Upper and Lower Kurram. Two companies of 23rd Pioneers left Umballa yesterday for Jhelum, and two for Sialkote and Peshawar.

The first column *en route* for Kohat, via Khost Pass, left Peshawar this morning, under the command of Brig.-General Ian Hamilton. It consists of the Devonshire Regiment, Gordon Highlanders, Nabha Infantry, 2-4th Gurkhas, No 8 Mountain Battery, and the maxim gun detachment of the 16th Lancers with hospitals. It moves to Badbheir to-day, Aimail Chabutna on the 9th, and reaches Kohat on 10th. The 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade has been ordered to move from Miran Shah to Edwardesabad.

TIME-EXPIRED MEN DETAINED.

SIMLA, OCT. 9.

In view of the disturbances on the frontier, Government have sanctioned the detention in India for such period, not exceeding one year, that their services may be required, of all time-expired men belonging to British Regiments and Batteries employed beyond the frontier or stationed in the Rawalpindi and Peshawar district, heavy and garrison artillery men excepted.

GENERAL LOCKHART ON THE SAMANA RANGE.

Sir William Lockhart and General Nicholson have reached the Samana Range.

News from the Upper Kurrum and Toshi Valleys reports all quiet yesterday.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

Captain Willcock, Gloucestershire Regiment, officiates as Staff Captain, Q. M.-G.'s Department, vice Cockerill, on service.

Major Triscott is gazetted to officiate on the District Staff, Bombay Command, vice Major O'Sullivan, on service. Captains Ogilvie, Walpole, and Ewbank, R. E., are posted to the Bombay Command.

A FORAGING PARTY ENGAGED.

LAHORE, OCT. 8.

Portions of both Brigades, under Colonel Rutherford, went forward, yesterday morning, to the further village of Kalazai, for the purpose of collecting fodder. The enemy were seen in strength on the heights and a continuous fire was opened on the cavalry and Guides, which continued during the morning until the return was ordered. The enemy then pursued their usual tactics of following up. The Highland Light Infantry and 24th Punjab Infantry were engaged. Considering the continuity of firing, little damage was done by the enemy. There were some very close shaves in the case of British officers. Two guns of No. 8 Mountain Battery made excellent practice. The enemy's casualties are unknown, but they experienced certain losses. All the wounde are doing well.

ALARMS AT INAYAT KILLA.

OCT. 9.

There have been alarms at Inayat Killa, but no attack, although all preparations were complete. The Camp is now well protected by wire entanglements, a mud wall and ditch all round with several traverses inside, and every endeavour has been made with mud walls and saddles to afford protection to the transport animals picketed within the Camp so that any attempt at an attack would be surely punished. Negotiations between the tribesmen and the Khans of Khar and Jhar are still proceeding. It is evident that the desire of the Mamunds is to come to terms, that they should have refused to join in proposed attacks on the Camp and have dissuaded the badmashes from Kumar from themselves attacking us. Arrangements are being made to bring up the usual warm clothing issued free by Government to troops taking the Field between October and March. The nights are now cold, and this clothing will be welcome.

PATIALA LOYALTY.

A deputation from the Khalsa of Dewan, Lahore, the Singh Sabhas of Patiala from Umballa, and Mehraj waited on the Maharaja of Patiala and presented addresses congratulating his Highness on his safe and successful return from the Mohmand expedition. The Sikhs felt proud to find the Maharaja endowed with the noble qualities of a warrior which characterised a true Sikh chief and a firm believer in the gurus and their tenets. The Maharaja, in reply, stated that in serving Government loyally on the present occasion he did nothing more than follow the noble example of his illustrious forefathers, and he thanked God for the opportunity thus offered for showing proof of his love and fidelity to the British Crown. The Sikhs should always serve Government with devotion, and in the future whenever necessity should arise he would always be ready to place his services and the resources of his State at the disposal of Government.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

Two base hospitals, one for Europeans and one for natives, each to contain 500 beds, are to be opened at once at Rawalpindi; also a hospital will soon be established at Kohat. At present there are about 150 British and natives sick at Kohat for whom the Rest Depot only has been improvised as a tentative measure.

Sir William Lockhart has selected Surgeon-Captain J. C. Morgan, A.M.S., as Staff Surgeon, Army Staff, Tirah Expeditionary Force. Lieutenant-General Sir George Wolseley, Commanding the Forces in the Punjab, and his Staff, leave Murree for Mean Mir on the 14th instant.

THE TIRAH EXPEDITION.

CONCENTRATION OF TROOPS PROCEEDING.

OCT. 10.

The 1st Column, under Brigadier-General Hamilton, left Matani, yesterday, for Kohat, and should have reached there last evening. The 2nd Column, under Brigadier-General Kempster, left Peshawar for Matani, and proceed to Kohat to-morrow.

Troops composing the Peshawar Column have been placed at the disposal of Brigadier-General Hammond, but nothing is as yet known as to their movements or by what route they will advance.

Sir William Lockhart, accompanied by General Nicholson and the D. A. A. G., has left Kohat for a short visit to Fort Lockhart.

PEACE IN THE MAMUND COUNTRY.

With the exception of the usual sniping into camp, all is quiet with General Blood in the Mamund country.

THE POSITION OF THE MAMUNDS.

ANXIETY TO COME TO TERMS.

ALLAHABAD, OCT. 9.

A *Pioneer* telegram, dated Panjkora, 7th October, (Inayat Killa, 6th October), says:—Grain and wood collecting parties were out, to-day, the Column which protected their operations being commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Rutherford, Highland Light Infantry. The enemy endeavoured to ambuscade the Cavalry. Their volleys only wounded one horse of the Guides Cavalry. They maintained a dropping and desultory fire with the enemy's skirmishers. The guns fired a few shells at the groups, and the 24th Punjab Infantry fired volleys before the force returned to Camp. The Guides Cavalry were skirmishing the whole morning, and had one Daffadar and one horse wounded. The brigade is expected to halt here for the next few days. Its further movements are not at present known. Both Lieutenant Isacke, Royal West Kents, and Lieutenant Peacock, 31st Punjab Infantry, who were wounded on 30th, are doing well. Both wounds are in the thigh. A telegram, dated Inayat Killa, 7th October, says:—No. 5 Company of the Queen's Own Madras Sappers and Miners, under Captain Johnson, are also in Camp here. They arrived with the Field Battery and Highland Light Infantry.

Information has been received that 1,000 men from Kunar Valley joined the Mamunds yesterday, and expressed their intention of attacking the Camp. The Mamunds, however were anxious to negotiate and dissuaded them. The Khans of Nawagai Jhar and Khar are endeavouring to induce compliance with Government terms. These native chiefs have throughout behaved in a most loyal manner to Government at no small personal risk. They deserv substantial rewards as well as adequate protection. All troops remained in Camp to-day, pending the issue of the negotiations. It is not desirable that any further conflict should be provoked, as it is believed that the Mamunds are sincerely desirous to submit as though their punishment has been severe. several villages of importance remain unvisited. These they are anxious to save. The tribe has been a difficult one to subdue, and it would be well if a settlement could be arrived at compatible with the dignity of Government. The Mamunds' independent position astride the frontier enables them to maintain a resistance which would be impossible to tribes differently situated. There are more kicks than ha'pence to be got out of them, though, of course should they refuse terms operations will be renewed.

THE following officers who also arrived here from England by the mail steamer Britannia left to join the Tirah Field Force:—Lieut. G. H. Neale, the Queen's Regiment; Captain W. L. Coman and Captain J. S. Cowans, Rifle Brigade; and Lieut. and Qr.-Mr. J. Benwell, 1st Dorset Regiment. Lieut. E. D. L. Hayes, of the Cameronians, recalled from leave of also arrived on Saturday, and left for Barreilly to join the Regiment.

THE HADDA MULLAH'S TACTICS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CAMP MALAKAI, OCT. 4.

We are only two marches from Peshawar, to-morrow we arrive at Adazai, and the next day at Peshawar. A return to civilization again will be a most welcome change, and as most of us are going on the Tirah Expedition, a couple of days, shopping will be necessary. Already the nights are getting very chilly and the early morning camp fires are surrounded by groups of shivering soldiers and sepoys. When we get a few thousand feet higher and reach Tirah, in the cold weather, we shall really know

WHAT COLD WEATHER IS.

Before leaving Nahaki camp, the muzzle loading guns and swords which had been handed in by the Mohmands were distributed to the officers of the Brigade, everyone being allowed one rifle and one sword to take back as a trophy. But such old rifles they were, some of them reminded me very forcibly of one of *Punch's* prehistoric pictures, in which the men of prehistoric times were depicted shooting with weapons of every description and bore. They really are relics of ancient fighting days, certainly these Mohmands who fought against us at the Bedlani, at Jarobi village, and at Kuda Khel village were armed with very different weapons than the ones that were handed in. Most of the rifles were loaded, and I believe that these hill men always have their rifles loaded, ready for any emergency. At any rate, so they say—but it is very possible that these demons hoped some accident might happen if they loaded all their rifles before handing them over. The swords are very good ones many of them being very sharp, and though perhaps hardly equal to a 'Wilkinson,' are sufficiently strong and sharp to deliver a nasty cut. A few of the stocks of the rifles were set with pearls and stones of different colours—other stocks were carved with curious patterns. The best and most curious were naturally reserved for the General and his staff, who have won the affection of the whole Brigade by their tact, and the excellent way in which everything has been arranged. The G. O. C. and his staff have been very considerate in every way towards all the troops, and I am sure that in a couple of days' time when we split up at Peshawar, and each corps goes its own way (we are unfortunately separated in the next expedition), all will be sorry to say goodbye to General Westmacott and his able staff.

The road over the Mahaki Pass had been made into a regular high road. When we first came, the first camels that crossed over from one side to the other took two and a-half hours to complete the journey. Yesterday it took them under an hour. The Krupper Pass has also been greatly improved—we shall see the Mohmands driving a donkey tandem over the Pass in a few days. The villages south of Nahaki have all submitted, and paid their fines and surrendered the arms that were asked from them, and, consequently, they were promised that their villages should be left untouched. This being the case on our last two marches, the villages that we had left deserted on our way through the first time were crowded with peaceful looking Pathans. They all turned out to see us march past them, and heartily glad they must have been to see the last of us. I think it will be some little while before they forget our visit. Our only regret is that the Haddah Mullah did not give us the welcome we expected from him. He has indeed been a poor host, always vacating his stronghold as his guests approached. The friendlies describe him as a very old man, with a white beard. He always rides a grey pony, and just before the Bedmani engagement he is reported to have had a bad fall, and was carried from Bedmani to Jarobi on a charpoy, and left Sufi Mullah, another fanatical preacher, to fight us.

I was talking to an officer on General Blood's Division the other day, and he amused me greatly by telling me the way the Mullah tried to entice General Blood to attack him about sun down and follow him into the hills. Three days in succession the Mullah came within five miles of the Nawagai Camp and collected his forces, displayed his banners and standards, and tried to entice the General to move out and attack him. This was always about an hour or so before sun set, knowing very well that had they caught us on the low hills in the dark they would have every advantage. Instead of moving out then every preparation was made for a night attack, and the next morning the Haddah and his followers had disappeared, only to suddenly show himself at five o'clock the following evening. A battery moved out to shell them one evening, but they did not wait for many rounds to be fired, and through glasses they could be seen dancing a sort of wild Cuttack dance as they retired. General Blood was waiting for General Westmacott's Brigade to come up, and the Haddah hearing of our approach ceased these afternoon entertainments.

The wounded of our Brigade have all arrived in Peshawar, and with the exception of two sepoys are doing very well.

A LULL IN THE OPERATIONS.

THERE is a lull in the frontier operations for the moment; but General Blood will resume the coercion of the Mamunds forthwith unless their headmen elect to surrender the breechloading rifles demanded. The clans of North Bajour have shown no sings of restlessness so far; but the Mamunds living within the Afghan border have all along actively assisted their kinsmen. This in a measure explains the severe fighting in the Watelaf Valley.

Interest will, during the next few days, centre in the Bazar Valley, where the Afridi clans are reported to be gathering in strength. We shall probably hear of the re-occupation of Ali Masjid by them, but whether they really mean to assume the offensive in the direction of Jamrud or Bara as a last desperate measure, is still uncertain. The Peshawar column, under the command of General Hammond and consisting of the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, the Oxfordshire Light Infantry, 9th Gurkhas, 45th Sikhs, 57th Field Battery, and No. 3 British Mountain Battery, is ready equipped for service, and the addition to it of the 34th Pioneers will increase its mobility in case it has to move across the frontier. It is unfortunately weak in mountain artillery, having only one battery, which is a somewhat serious drawback. If, however, it advances against Ali Masjid, which, presumably, it must do sooner or later, field artillery can accompany it.

A reserve is to be formed at Rawalpindi to fill gaps in the mountain batteries with the Tirah Field Force. As mules are not easily obtainable now, ponies will be equipped and trained for the carriage of ammunition, and officers will be held ready to take them to the front. The present campaign is proving what we have often pointed out, that our mountain artillery is not sufficient to meet all the requirements on the long stretch of frontier from Bhamo to New Chaman. Three more batteries at least are needed, and these will eventually have to be provided.

Our Afridi sepoys certainly cannot complain now that they are being badly treated, as a formal Order has now been issued that they will not be required to fight against their own kith and kin. The text of the Order is published in another column. Every effort will be made also to spare the property of those who are serving in the ranks and who are thus prevented from looking after their homes. Pensioners in the Afridi country, who have fought or may fight against us, such as the two ex-subadars who conducted the attacks against Samana, have forfeited all claim to consideration, and will be struck off the pension list.

It is impossible to take electric search lights with the Tirah Field Force, as the necessary machinery cannot be transported over the hills; but there is no reason why an engine and dynamo should not be sent to Jamrud fort, against which the Afridis may possibly make some demonstration. The light could be easily fitted up in the fort, and in case of night attacks its use would materially contribute to save the troops from being worn out by constant watching. Snipers into camp would soon become shy of approaching Jamrud if they found their whereabout liable to be suddenly revealed by an uncanny light.

There are, moreover, as pointed out by several correspondents some weeks ago, several cheap search lights in the market, procurable at short notice, that in point of portability and ease of arrangement are adapted for shifting camps on field service. One was said to require a single mule for the carriage of three complete lights, another needed only a couple of men, and all claimed extreme simplicity. Their suitability for moveable columns could now be practically tested.—*Pioneer*.

THE AMIR'S PROCLAMATION.

It is significant, writes the *Pioneer*, that though it bears the date, August 6th, it is only within the last fortnight that it has been circulated in Eastern Afghanistan. His Highness apparently kept it back, hoping, perhaps, that the disturbances would not spread beyond the Swat Valley, and that no necessity would arise for him to rebuke his people and upbraid the tribesmen generally with breaking their engagements in the "asses and oxen," to quote the words of the proclamation, were goaded on by the mullahs, and they eventually rushed along in the mad career which has led them into their present tight place. Abdur Rahman has never had a high opinion of the Pathan race, and we are not surprised that he taunts the tribesmen with having made themselves kings instead of rendering obedience to him as King of Islam. In his letters to the Indian Government in 1880-81 when he had just become Amir, he frequently referred to the difficulties of dealing with Afghans. Thus he wrote: "The people of Afghanistan are of such a nature that they step beyond the bonds of subjection and aspire to the position of rulers." And again: "The ignorance of evil-minded persons, the unwisdom of the principal persons in Afghanistan, and the short-sightedness of this nation, are manifest. They incite the people to tumult and commotion, and drive them out of the path of humanity. A wise man is unwise in their sight. They lead people astray, and for the sake of a trifling gain they prefer disorder and tumult... For their own selfish ends they wish to see the whole world desolate and ruined. From their ignorance they do not know and see what would tend to their lasting comfort." In other letters he abused his unruly subjects in unmeasured terms, and appealed to the Government to give him rifles and ammunition in order that his regular army might be equal to keeping the peace. In the proclamation just issued there is an echo of his old utterances so far as the unruly and troublesome character of the people is concerned: "I have tried to make you wise and teach you morals," he says to them, "but all my efforts have been of no avail, and I am disappointed in you." Reading the proclamation carefully through one fact becomes very evident: Abdur Rahman is determined to leave the tribes to their own devices. "The British Government will not fail to punish the Afghan tribesmen who have risen against them:" this is the conclusion he formulates, and its demonstration, already begun by General Elles, will be completed when Sir William Lockhart begins his movement from the Samana.

GOVERNMENT ORDER—AFRIDI SOLDIERS EXCUSED FROM SERVICE.

THE following General Order will shortly be issued:—

The Government of India lived at peace with the Afridi tribe, and made agreement with them under which British forts in the Khyber were entrusted to their care. Allowances were paid to the tribe and arms issued, so that they might be strong in their alliance of friendship with the Government of India and have the means of forcing turbulent persons to keep the peace. Without any provocation the Afridis, in conjunction with other tribes, have broken their alliance with the British Government, and have attacked and destroyed forts which their tribe had engaged to guard. Further, they have waged war against our garrisons on the Samana and elsewhere, killing some of the soldiers in the British service and causing great loss of property. The British Government, confident in its power, cannot sit down quietly under such defiance and outrages, and has been forced by the wanton acts of the Afridis themselves to inflict punishment on them in their own country, and to send a force into Tirah to exact reparation for what has lately taken place.

The Afridi soldiers in the service of the Government have given proofs of their loyalty, devotion and courage on many a hard-fought field, and the value of their services has been fully appreciated by the Government of India. After a most careful consideration of the circumstances connected with the Tirah expedition, the Government have decided to show consideration to those Afridi soldiers who wish to be loyal to their engagements, and to excuse them from service in the campaign which the Government has been forced to wage against their fellow tribesmen. On these grounds alone it has been determined that Afridi soldiers who are serving in regiments detailed for service on the Peshawar-Kohat border are not to be employed near the Tirah frontier at the present time, but their services will be utilised elsewhere. The necessary orders to this effect will at once issue. As far as possible care will be taken that no property belonging to the Afridi soldiers in the service of the Government, who have not taken part in the raids on British territory, is either confiscated or destroyed during the time our troops are engaged in Orakzai or Afridi territory.

This Order is to be read and carefully explained to all Afridi soldiers belonging to the regiments detailed for service on the Peshawar-Kohat border.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPT. 24.

ENGLAND AND THE TWO ALLIANCES.

ENGLAND breathes again. Only the other day the columns of the Continental Press were filled with diatribes against perfidious Albion, accompanied with direful threats of a grand combination of the Great Powers to punish her supposed selfishness, and to curb her unexampled pretensions. To-day the same journals are busily occupied in discussing quite another story. What exercises these sagacious publicists now is not the punishment to be inflicted upon England by the rest of Europe, but the *role* she will play in view of some recent demonstrations of a "decorative" character, to use Prince Bismarck's cynical phrase. The anxiety displayed, especially in Germany, to know what England intends to do, is an amusing commentary on the efforts made in the same quarter to belittle this country, and must be regarded as flattering to that self-esteem, which, according to our modest and diffident critics, we possess in such an enormous degree. The "Cologne Gazette" started this little controversy by expressing a wish that the exchange of incivilities between German and English newspaper writers could give way to a better state of things. Naturally, everybody wondered what this meant. In Russia the smooth words of the journal were considered by some to be of the nature of an appeal to England to come over and help the Triple Alliance. The "Novoe Vremya," for one, treated the article in the "Cologne Gazette" as nothing more or less than a *ballon d'essai*, and plainly told its German contemporary that it was asking for what it could not get. While in the "Novoe Vremya" opinion the Colonial policy that Germany is pursuing forbade a *rapprochement* of England and the Triple Alliance, such an arrangement between England and the Dual Alliance was not beyond the region of practical politics. The "Cologne Gazette" and the "Vossische Zeitung" reply that an agreement between England and the Dual Alliance is inconceivable. A different opinion prevails in this country. The *Times*, for example, has no hesitation in supporting the declaration of the Russian papers that the obstacles to a good understanding between ourselves and the Dual Alliance are by no means insuperable. "We have," says the leading journal, "been on the best footing with both France and Russia before now, and there is absolutely no reason why we should not be on the most cordial terms with both of them again." The *Times* is as likely to know what our own Government thinks on the subject as is the "Cologne Gazette," and the "Novoe Vremya" is quite as well informed about the news of the Czar's Government as the "Vossische Zeitung" can be. And what does the "Novoe Vremya" say? It declares that the two allied Powers believe a *rapprochement* with Great Britain to be quite practicable, without injury to the interests of either in Africa or in Asia. In this connection it is interesting to note what M. de Blowitz says on the subject. He reports that since the signing by France and England of the Convention, which brings to an end the state of reciprocal opposition existing between those two countries in Tunis, a spirit of conciliation has seemed to be abroad. "England has shown in this whole business so much goodwill and so disinterested a spirit that the most prejudiced minds here are beginning to be convinced that it is Lord Salisbury's firm intention to do all in his power to remove the divergence, not to say the latent hostility, existing so long between the two countries, which for each of them, as well as for civilization in general, has been so unfortunate." Alsace-Lorraine prevent a *rapprochement* between Germany and France. Egypt, of course, stands in the way of a better understanding between England and France; but he thinks that the difficulty is by no means insoluble. "France for the last 100 years has been governed by phrases, and, in the question of Egypt especially, it is by means of phrases that public opinion has been excited. But phrases are very fluid things, and, in the case of a nation like the French, when it reflects calmly commonsense always prevails in the end." In short the doyen of correspondents "unhesitatingly" affirms that an Anglo-French *rapprochement* is possible. And that is not merely his own personal opinion. "In the views which I present to the public," he says, "it is never my own thought which I express, but that of the intelligent men whom I question or to whom I listen."

THE FRONTIER TROUBLES.

Although the "Vossische Zeitung" professes to believe that England is, or, in the event a European war, will be the "Heavenesent ally of Germany," that journal loses no opportunity of attacking British rule in India which, in sublime ignorance of what it is writing about, it contrasts with Russian methods which in the end are to "prove fatal to the British Empire in the East." According to the English correspondents at Berlin this Prussian print has the audacity "to repeat and exaggerate all those base calumnies regarding the execution of the sanitary measures of the Indian Government during the plague which were withdrawn with expressions of regret, and, indeed, of penitence, in the House of Commons." "The Vossische Zeitung" gloats over the result of General Jeffreys' second fight on the 14th, and predicts that "in view of the present feeling in Russia and in Afghanistan, England will never be able to establish herself in the mountainous territory north of the Indus. Every 'victory' like that of General Jeffreys' smooths the path of Russia to the former seat of the Great Mogul." That the Mahomedans of India are simultaneously begging for help from the Sultan in Stambul and the 'White Padishah' in St. Petersburg against England is a fact that is now probably known even in London." It is pleasant to turn from ill-natured outbursts to the friendly remarks on the same event of one of the leading Paris journals, the "Liberte," which, we are informed, in this matter admirably states the reflections inspired in France by the spectacle of India's difficulties on her north-west frontier. The temporary check referred to seems to have been received by some Frenchmen of the baser sort with a satisfaction that surprises the "Liberte" first, because one should never rejoice at the misfortune of others, and, secondly

policy, inasmuch as it constantly affords it fresh justification."

THE PANISLAMIC MOVEMENT.

From Vienna we receive a translation of an address, purporting to have been sent to the Sultan by "the entire Mahomedan notables, merchants, shop-keepers, and others," of Karachi, and published in the organ of Yildiz Kiosk, with a great flourish of trumpets. The signatories of this remarkable memorial declare, that "although apparently under the protection of, and subject to, the English Government," and seeming to be in the "enjoyment of the fullest tranquillity," they consider it their duty to declare that they regard themselves as "morally and actually under the benevolent protection of the sovereign of all the Mahomedans." Consequently all that they possess, their whole fortunes, their bodies and their souls, are exclusively at the disposal of "the Great Mahomedan Government." After this preamble the address refers to the manner in which the success of the Ottoman troops in Thessaly was celebrated in the capital of Sind, and the signatories conclude by assuring the Sultan that they will not cesse to work and pray for his triumph and the victory of Islam. According to a Vienna paper, which is devoted to German interests, and, therefore, biassed against England, the fiery cross or rather crescent is soon to be raised among the Moslem tribes dwelling in Central Africa, while the sole object of the mission of the Abyssinian embassy to Constantinople "was to secure co-operation between the Abyssinians and the surrounding Mahomedan Sultans and chiefs against the English." If, however, we are to believe an apparently well-informed correspondent of the "Times," who signs his long letter "A Foreigner," and who is accorded big type, the Sultan, though he has got the will, has not yet got the power to do mischief in India, for the simple reason that his emissaries are not yet numerous or skilful enough to work with effect upon the minds of Mahomedans in India, China, and Turkestan. The old-fashioned Turk is not fond of travelling, and the Sultan's emissaries, like his special confidents at home, are Moslems of other races. In the long run the emissaries may, perhaps, do some harm in India, but for the present "A Foreigner" thinks, and many who are not foreigners agree with him, that "the most dangerous class of anti-English emissaries in Moslem Asia are to be found in the ranks of those English clergymen and politicians, who, unable to put a curb on their tongue, are using vituperation against the Sultan and Islam in general, and who forget that Great Britain, the harbour of liberty to all creeds and races, is the protecting power of more than eighty millions of Mahomedans."

A MYSTERIOUS SHEIKH.

Incidentally "A Foreigner" refers to Sheikh Djemaleddin as one of the present Sultan's special confidents. Sheikh Djemaleddin, who pretended to be an Afghan, but was in reality a Persian, once at least visited India, but what he did there I am unable to say, not being in the secrets of Yildiz Kiosk. Some years ago he came to London where he posed as a reformer of Persian abuses. He was taken up by a well-known clergyman of the West End, and contrived somehow or other to get an invitation to deliver an address at a meeting of members of a great Political Club, not far from the Thames Embankment. I was introduced to the Sheikh when he was in London, and from the few moments' conversation I had with him, he struck me as being what is called a strong man, and one who would make a very good "emissary." After he had completed his mysterious visit to England, he returned to Constantinople. The next we heard of him was that the late Shah of Persia had unsuccessfully applied to the Porte for his extradition. Not very long ago we were told that he had succumbed to some disease in the Turkish capital. But there are some people who, I have no doubt, for good and sufficient reasons, disbelieve the report of his death.

"SPINDRIFT PHILOSOPHERS."

On the day after the arrival of the last mail, the "Times" published a long letter under the above heading—borrowed from Mr. Rudyard Kipling. The writer signs himself "A Hindustani," but, as he uses such expressions as "*we have* imparted to the native of India," and "the settled and benevolent rule which we have so strongly established all over India," he is presumably an Englishman. He insists that the system of education now prevailing in India will have to be "reconsidered, revised, and reformed, in order to eliminate from it all those elements of social and political danger which are being imperceptibly ingrained in the minds of the highly susceptible youths brought under its influence." As an instance of what he means, he says there is not a school in all British India where the students are not taught Byron's well known lines commencing "For freedom's battle once begun." In the circumstances he mentions, these lines have certainly, as he says, a very ominous import when taught to Mahratta students by preceptors like Mr. Gokhale and adapted by them to local conditions. "A Hindustani" also calls attention, rather late in the day, to what Sir George Birdwood said about Shivaji in an article on the "Maharatta Plough," written nearly ten years ago for the "Asiatic Quarterly Review," and declares that the active revival of the pretensions of the Poona Brahmins "dates from the publication of this article." I should think that nobody was more surprised than Sir George Birdwood when he read the above passage, and it seems rather hard upon him that after all these years he should be singled out to point the moral of "A Hindustani's" otherwise excellent letter. It should, however, be mentioned that "A Hindustani" declares that among all the notable Anglo-Indians of the day there is none for whom he has a greater personal regard and reverence than Sir George Birdwood, "whom I have," he says, "most reluctantly taken the liberty to quote above." The "Westminster Gazette" says that Sir George will no doubt be able to defend himself against "A Hindustani's" criticism, based on a quotation taken from its context; and further points out that "it is neither education nor patriotism which makes a criminal; it is only the distorted application which is mischievous."

SHIPPING "RINGS" AND BRITISH COMMERCE.

The revolt against the African shipping "ring" has encouraged some of those engaged in the Indian trade to ventilate their grievances in regard to the Eastern shipping monopoly. The attack is led by Mr K. M. Foss, who, in a long letter to the "Times," quotes an article that appeared on the subject in the "Bombay Gazette" on the 27th of November 1894. Mr. Foss explains that he does not write in a spirit of unfriendly criticism as to the management of any steamship company. The directors of these concerns, he admits, owe it as a duty to their shareholders to earn for them substantial dividends, and the management of certain of the Eastern steamship lines has been admirably successful, enterprising, and strong. But is it not possible, he asks, that their zeal for their—relatively few—stockholders has made them oblivious of greater—Imperial—interests, and that they have thereby injured a larger number of their countrymen—viz., the manufacturers—by this system of "conferences," or rings? Mr. Foss maintains that the action of the big companies in combining against possible rivals checks shipbuilding, and benefits our continental competitors at the expense of the British manufacturer and traveller. According to Mr. Foss, several prominent merchants have intimated their desire to take an active part in a defensive combination, "provided the burden entailed by the preliminary organization of such a movement be taken off their hands." A merchant, whose name, Mr. Foss says, is well known throughout the Empire, and a leading member of Parliament have respectively consented to be chairman, and form part of the committee of such an association, if other merchants will co-operate. The objects of the proposed association, as described by Mr. Foss, are:—(1) To investigate the causes at present existing which favour successful foreign competition in India and Ceylon, and to suggest how such may be best met. (2) To inquire into the grievances of any member trading with India and Ceylon. (3) To co-operate with similar associations formed or forming in the colonies, and, if necessary, to bring matters tending to restrain or handicap British trade to the notice of Parliament. The correspondence that Mr. Foss's letter has called forth reveals the existence of strong dissatisfaction with the existing state of things, and Mr. Chamberlain's blue book, to which I referred last week, is drawn upon especially in reference to the charge that the "monopolists" favour Great Britain's competitors by carrying cargo at much lower rates from foreign ports. So far the "monopolists" have not replied to their critics, and the public would like to hear what they have to say in defence. The South African merchants seem to be very earnest about the matter, and they hope to induce Mr. Chamberlain to receive a deputation.

GERMAN SHIPPING SUBSIDIES.

While the African merchants are up in arms against the African steamship companies, the latter are complaining of the unfair competition to which they are subjected by the German subsidies to national lines of steamers, backed up by preferential rates on the German State railways. We are told by Sir Donald Currie that the subsidy granted by the German Government to the German East and South African line last year amounted to something like £40,000 or £45,000, whilst the total earnings of the line, so far as he could discover, did not exceed £50,000. Moreover, the German State railways grant special rates for goods intended for German ships at Hamburg, these rates being 10, 15, and even 50 per cent. less than those levied on goods forwarded to Hamburg for export by British ships. English owners have made up their minds that the abolition of the German steamship subsidies is past praying for, but they are not without hope that with sufficient pressure from our Government the preferential railway rates might be abandoned. Sir Donald Currie thinks that our Government should urge this on the authorities in Berlin, and remind them of the equality with which German ships are treated in our ports. In the present circumstances British merchants are often obliged in the interests of their clients to place upon the Continent orders which they would naturally like to keep for their own countrymen. Our trade is further handicapped by the lower railway rates prevailing in Germany, apart from the preference to goods destined for German vessels. A useful comparison of the British and German rates for several classes of goods has been made. It is as follows:—Girders (iron)—By British route £11 1s. 1d. per ton; by German route, £8 19s. Second-class goods (hardware)—by British route, £11 5s 5d.; by German route, £9 10s. Piano—by British route, £21 6s. 6d.; by German route, £14 4s. 3d. Commenting on the above facts a well-informed correspondent says:—"British trade is still predominant in South Africa, but if it is to remain so the Government cannot afford to ignore the plain facts here set forth. Within the past six years our German rivals have been making herculean efforts to catch us up. If they have failed to do so that is perhaps largely due to the enormous start we had got, for the German pace in that period has been three times as quick as our own. Of course no one imagines that such a rate of increase could be maintained by Germany even under the most favourable circumstances; for, as the late Mr. Mundella suggested in this connection, it is impossible in the nature of things to increase a large volume of trade so rapidly as a smaller volume. Nevertheless, Germany has proved herself a formidable competitor. Whether her trade would have reached its present dimensions if unfostered by bounties and subsidies may be seriously doubted; but that is not to the point. What British manufacturers, merchants, and shipowners have to consider is how the bounty system can best be met." Can Mr. Chamberlain solve the problem?

THE ENGINEERING DISPUTE.

There has been, especially in the camp of the locked-out workmen, a great deal of talk about the probability of a settlement of this unfortunate struggle, but at present the signs of such a happy termination cannot be described as very encouraging. The masters, if we may judge from the utterances of their spokesmen, are not in a conciliatory mood, and every day we hear of a further extension of the area of operations. Mr. Mather's proposal that the demand of the men for 48 hours should be granted on condition that the question as to labour-saving machinery is waived was considered by a representative meeting of employers and rejected as impracticable. Resolutions were adopted declaring that to accede to the men's claims would be ruinous to the trade of the country; declaring that it is the duty of every employer to strengthen the hands of the Employers' Federation in resisting the dictation of the Trade Unions as to the conditions under which their industries shall be carried on; and inviting those firms, who experimentally conceded 48 hours to revert to 54 hours. Mr. Mather is not very pleased at the manner in which his suggestion has been received, and he is particularly angry with Mr. Alexander Siemens for his allusion to the fable of the tailless fox. Mr. Mather retorts:—"The stubborn facts are that for nearly five years my firm have so worked a forty-eight hours' week in place of fifty-three hours, that we have been able to compete with Mr. Siemens and others in the home trade, and with his German allies and others abroad in friendly and honourable rivalry in a branch of business common to all with results satisfactory to ourselves. Were we to revert to the fifty-three hours' week our results would not be in the least improved." Mr. Mather evidently knows how to hit back, and "his German allies" is, as one of the papers observed, distinctly a good touch. Journals favourable to the men approve of a fifty-one hours' week as a compromise. This was originally suggested by Mr. George Howell, the well-known Labour leader, and it has been supported within the past few days by Mr. James Annand, who has some influence with the working men of the North. The attitude of the general public is one of neutrality; but everybody wishes in the interests of the country that some way out of the difficulty should be found as soon as possible. It is understood that Mr. Ritchie, President of the Local Government Board, is fully alive to the serious consequences that may ensue unless the quarrel is soon ended, but after the trouble he got into with some of his own supporters by his action in regard to Lord Penrhyn's quarrymen, the right hon. gentlemen evidently desires to abstain from any premature intervention. On Saturday it was reported that 57,000 men were idle as the result of the lock-out; the number must since have been largely increased.

THE RAILWAY TO INDIA PROJECT

Your article on the proposed railway to India *viâ* Port Said and Karachi has been read with much interest here, and it was news to many persons in England that the matter had proceeded so far. Some of the names mentioned as directors of the Railway to India Pioneer Company are those of men who are considered level-headed, but it is thought by many here that those gentlemen do not fully appreciate the difficulties in the way of the undertaking. What some of those difficulties are you have pointed out. If there were no Sultan of Turkey and no Ottoman Empire the scheme would be more capable of realisation than I fear it is in present circumstances. Most of the authorities agree that the greatest obstacles to be overcome relate to the first section of the line. In the first place it would be necessary to get the Sultan's permission to construct the line. Assuming that this permission is forthcoming—a very bold assumption—how is it proposed to keep the tribes from interfering with the safe working of the line?

P. AND O. STEAMER EGYPT.

The fine new steamer, the Egypt, built at Messrs. Caird's yard, on the Clyde, for the Peninsular and Oriental Company, starts on her trial trip this evening. The owners have with their accustomed liberality invited a number of their friends to be present on the occasion. The lucky guests left town this afternoon by special train for Southampton, where they joined the vessel. They will be taken to Cherbourg, and the cruise is to last until Tuesday morning. The principal dimensions of the Egypt are as follows:—Gross registered tonnage, 7,912; indicated horse power, 11,000; length 500 feet; breadth 54 feet; and depth, 34 ft. 6 in. Her speed at sea is 19 knots. She is provided with accommodation for 314 first and 212 second saloon passengers.

THE DEATH ROLL.

Lord Huntingfield, who died on Tuesday at an advanced age, was the third holder of the title. The Barony is an Irish one, but the family estates are in Suffolk. In politics the deceased was a Conservative, but he does not appear to have taken much part in public affairs. He is succeeded by his son, Colonel the Hon. Joshua Charles Vannock, who was formerly in the Guards.

The heir to another Irish Barony that of Farnham, the Hon. Barry Maxwell, has succumbed to one of those bicycle accidents which are now unhappily so frequent. He died at the residence of Colonel Saunderson, the well-known Irish member, to which he was removed after the accident. The deceased had only just come of age, and his majority was recently celebrated on his father's property in County Cavan.

Sir William Brandford-Griffith, who had been a member of the Colonial Service from 1863, and who rose to be Governor of the Gold Coast, died at his native place, Barbados, on Saturday, in his seventy-third year. On the occasion of his retirement in 1895, just before the expedition against King Prempeh, he received the thanks of the Government for his able and successful administration of the Gold Coast in a special despatch read in the Legislative Council and published in the official "Gazette" of the colony.

Major-General George Gough died at Bournemouth, on Sunday, in his sixty-eighth year. As a young officer of the 3rd Dragoons, he saw service in the Punjab War of 1848 and 1849, taking part in the battles of Ramnuggur, Sadoolapore, Chillianwallah, and Gujarat. He also was engaged in the Kaffir war of 1851-53. He retired from the command of a regimental district in 1882.

Colonel James George, known to many in India first as an officer of the Gordon Highlanders and then as an officer of the 21st Hussars, died suddenly on the South Coast, on Monday.

The Very Reverend J. F. Montgomery, who succeeded Dean Ramsay in the Scottish capital, and who belonged to a younger branch of the family of the Earl of Egerton, died on Tuesday. He was originally trained for the legal profession, but after being called to the bar deafness set in, and he decided to take holy orders.

Mary Helen Ellis, one of the Roman Catholic Sisters of Mercy who assisted Florence Nightingale in the Crimean War, has just passed away in her eighty-second year. Only a few months ago, she was personally decorated by the Queen with the order of the Royal Red Cross in recognition of her services in the East, a tardy recognition that may perhaps help to console those officers who so rightly complain of the delay that often occurs in the distribution of medals granted for service in your frontier campaigns.

France is lamenting the death of the venerable Military Commander, General Bourbaki, who played such a prominent part in the Great War of 1870. M. deBlowitz recalls an interesting incident in connection with Bourbaki's attempt to commit suicide in the Loire. His orderly officer, the Marquis de Massa, hurried off to Bordeaux to inform the Minister, M. de Freycinet, what had occurred. "After having reviewed the different causes which drove General Bourbaki to attempt suicide, the demoralization of the troops, his personal abnegation, which was misunderstood, his loyalty, perhaps, suspected, I showed him a copy of that one of the Government telegrams which read, 'As much as I admit your attitude on the battlefield, so much do I deplore the slowness with which the army manœuvred before and after the engagements.' Far from attenuating the severity of the reproaches that ensued, the haughty admission of the first phrase had, on the contrary, struck the General to the heart. 'I am certain that I used quite another expression,' said M. de Freycinet, and he led me to an adjoining room where he had the counterpart of the unfortunate telegram shown me, and there, indeed, was the word *j'admire* instead of *j'admets*. This error of transmission, the importance of which must be clear to delicate minds, made M. de Freycinet all the more sensible to the regret which he felt for the act of despair to which this blunder may have contributed. He then eagerly drew up the following telegram:—'It is with happiness that I have learned from your aide-de-camp that you are out of danger. I value in you a brave and loyal soldier, who has done his duty nobly on the battlefield, and it would have been extremely painful to me to see you taken from the fatherland. In saying this I believe that I am the interpreter of the country as a whole, which has never doubted, and certainly never will doubt, the sterling uprightness of your character.'" Bourbaki was of pure Greek origin, and when King Otho disappeared, the Hellenes wanted the distinguished soldier to accept the vacant throne. He replied that when one had the honour of being a French general, one did not accept a secondary throne.

The celebrated German historian, Professor Wilhelm Wattenbach, died suddenly in Frankfurt, on Monday afternoon, within two days of completing his 78th year. He is best known for his collaboration in the great work styled Monumenta Germaniae Historica" and for his learned writings on Greek and Latin palæography. His numerous literary productions included a popular history of the Papacy.

BOMBAY YARN IN CHINA.

MESSRS. FRAMJEE HORMUSJEE and Co's cotton circular dated Hongkong, September 22, says:—During the past fortnight the recovery in silver from D 25 to its present position of D 27½ has taken up Rupee exchange to Rs. 145½ T.T. and Rs. 146 post, and, as one would conceive, there should have been more movement in the Yarn Market. But dealers, under the present rise of exchange, have been adopting the waiting policy, and have all along refused to enter into the market at present quotations for the generality of threads, as they have been anticipating a heavy decline in values under the further rise they now look for in exchange, as also under cheapness of raw Cotton in India owing to good crops and the steady decline in Americans for the same reason. Only some special threads of Nos. 20 and 10 have found buyers at the present quotations, and these threads have been chiefly taken for Yunan, wherefrom somewhat of a busier market has been reported. But there have been nothing like favourable advices from the other consuming districts where present prices, as demanded by importers here, have had no level for some time past, and there have been consequently no heavy indents therefrom, and what few orders that have been coming have been fulfilled by transactions amongst native dealers and holders themselves irrespective of importers at lower rates by dols 1 to dols 1½ than outward quotations, and the dealers have been so very much anxious to unload themselves before a heavy decline sets in, that importers have had very fewer opportunities of placing their holdings in the market. Sales from first hands, under these contending elements ruled at the moment 2,750 bales made up of about

1,000	bales of No. 20	sold at dols.	96 to dols.	111	
150	"	"	16	"	93 to " 107
3,000	"	"	12	"	91 to " 93
1,200	"	"	10	"	88 to " 90 & dols. 102

leaving unsold stocks—under arrivals of 17,000 bales and shipments coastwise of 500 bales—at 21,000 bales consisting of

6,000	bales of No. 20	9,700	bales of No. 10
2,500	" 16	500	" 8
2,000	" 12	300	" 6

Exchange on India closes at Rs. 145½ wire and Rs. 145 post. No. significant sales of Japanese Spinnings have transpired in this market during the past fortnight.

In Shanghai, over and above the same elements that have been in play in this market as to the rise in Rupee exchange bringing down values of Yarns and thereby forcing dealers to quickly realize their holdings at a heavy sacrifice to the almost entire exclusion of first importers, there has been the additional cumber now of unsold stocks accumulating heavily. Consequently prices have declined Tl. 1 to Tls. 2 No. 20 and Tls. 2 to 3 on Nos. 16 and 10, but owing to unfavourable advices as to prices from the Northern markets, this decline even has not proved an incentive to native purchasers for very many fresh transactions, and consequently the past fortnight might have altogether proved a totally blank period, had it not been for some trifling sales of about 372 bales made for Newchwang and Tientsin as follows:—

120	bales of No. 20	sold at Tls.	83.25 to	85
120	"	" 16	"	80.25
32	"	" 12	"	77.
100	"	" 10	"	75.50

Unsold stocks have increased to 25,000 bales, Exchange on India, as on the 17th instant, has risen on Nos. 1343 wire and Rs. 185 post. Some 175 bales Japanese Spinning Nos. 20 and 16 have been sold at Tls. 85 and 80.50 respectively.

In Japan, there was some firmness in the market during the interval, but it has again subsided, though at the close quotations have been higher by dols 1 to 3 than during the previous fortnight, viz., dols 97 for No. 20 and dols 93 to 94 for No. 16.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair, to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Ch mists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depot: 53, Farrington Road, London.

THE POONA TRAGEDY.

DAMODHER AND HIS RELATIVES.

THE police investigations regarding the Poona murders and the other crimes to the commission of which Damodher Chapekar has confessed are being pursued quietly but very energetically. It appears that, in addition to Damodher Chapekar, one Sathe, the father-in-law of Damodher, was arrested and taken to Poona, but was subsequently released. He is said to be addicted to ganja smoking, and is a man of weakly constitution. As he is of the Kokaast caste of Brahmins, the members of that community do not believe the statement that Damodher is a Kahade Brahman, as intermarriage between the two sections is altogether unusual. Balkrishna and Wasudew, Damodher's brothers, were in Bombay at the time of the arrest, but as soon as they came to know that they were wanted they slipped away, being last seen at the Matunga railway station. Damodher was brought to Bombay, on Thursday, by Superintendent Brewin, for the purpose of further enquiry, and he is lodged in the police lock-up in the Esplanade Police Court. Superintendent MacDermott, to whom the credit of having first suspected Damodher of the murders is said to be due, has been in Poona during the last two or three days. It is stated that Damodher has made a full confession to Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, of his connection with the Poona murders, and with the local crimes to which reference was made in these columns on Tuesday. This is a very important confession, as under the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code, Section 162, no statement, other than a dying declaration made by any person to a police officer in the cause of an investigation, shall, if reduced to writing, be signed by the person making it or shall be used as evidence against the accused.

From enquiries made as to Damodher's antecedents we learn that he was a frequent visitor of some of the very prominent Hindu families in Bombay, this privilege being accorded to him by virtue of his father's position as a Kantheeari of the Ramanni Temple at Thakordwar. He was wont to go to the family house of a deceased Hindu barrister-at-law. An elderly lady in the family being of a very religious disposition allowed him access to the house. He used to go there every morning regularly, and after going through a course of physical exercise, tending especially to develop the muscles of the chest, he used to bathe at a well in the garden. There are a number of pretty flowering plants in it. Damodher had a particular admiration for a *parijatak* tree, just at the entrance of the compound. This tree blossoms only in the morning, and exhales a very delicious fragrance. The flowers are much used by Hindus in their worship as an offering to the gods. Damodher every morning collected the flowers in the garden for the idols in his temple. As well as this habit of decorating his idols with these flowers, by some strange psychological impulse he devoted himself to collecting discarded old shoes thrown away in the garden. One by one he took such old shoes as he could lay hold of to his house, and when he had a sufficient number he worked them together with other shoes he had collected into a garland, and placed them round the neck of the Queen's statue on the Esplanade. The police have been hard at work collecting evidence confirmatory of the confession of the accused to the effect that the shoes were collected in the Hindu lady's compound, and took Damodher there late on Friday afternoon. The chief male members of the family were not at home, and all that the ladies could say was that the shoes brought for identification might or might not have been those used by the members of the family. By a strange coincidence the Chapekar family was at the house at the time Damodher was taken there. He is an orthodox Brahmin, and is said to have never played the dandy, but on this occasion he was seen in the attire of a bridegroom. He had on a white coat, a silk bordered scarf, a rilk dhotur, a beautiful embroidered "puggree," and a pair of brand new red Deccani champals. He was not handcuffed. The mother, on seeing her son, offered to give him some sugar and water, it being a custom amongst the Hindus to make such an offering, as a sign of safe return after a long journey. The police declined to allow this, but Damodher assured his people that he was being most hospitably treated in the lock-up. Damodher's parents are a very respectable couple. His father Hurry is known as a religious man, who has never broken the monotony of his sacerdotal duties by indulging in political discussions. He knows very little of the Congress, its leaders or its opponents, but can mention all the gods in the Hindu pantheon in alphabetical rotation.

DAMODHER'S SHARE IN THE OUTRAGE ON PROFESSOR VELINKAR.

As doubts have been expressed in some quarters as to Damodher Chapekar's connection with the assault on Professor Velinkar, of the Wilson College, last year, a representative of this paper called upon the Professor at his residence at Chunam Kiln Road, on Saturday afternoon, to make enquiries on the subject. The Professor is convinced that Damodher was one of his assailants. He said that some days ago Superintendent MacDermott sent for him to the police station, and pointing out a Brahmin, whose name was not given, asked the Professor whether he recognised the man as one of the party who attacked him more than twelve months ago. Mr. Velinkar replied he could not, and the interview closed. He subsequently ascertained that the Brahmin, whom he had been asked to identify, was none other than Damodher Chapekar, the man accused of having murdered Mr. Rand. The rest of the story may be told in the Professor's own words: "Yesterday (Friday) morning Superintendent Brewin brought Damodher here to my house, and asked me whether I was able to identify him as being one of the party who assailed me on the last day of August last year. I was going to say I could not, when Damodher exclaimed, 'Before you say anything let me give you the particulars of what took place.' He then proceeded to give the most minute details of the attack, and the conversation leading up to it. It's said the reason I had not recognised him was that he was disguised when he came to the house. He was wearing a fela yesterday instead of the turban he wore on the night of the attack. He said 'I was the third member of the party who only came on the night you were struck.' I replied 'But the third man had no earrings on,' to which he answered 'Of course not, I left my earrings off that night. One of the two men who came to see you night after night, before the attack, was my brother Balkrishna. It was he who struck you the first blow with the leaden end of a heavy pipe, while I was engaged in conversation with you; the other man was a relation of ours.' Damodher then proceeded to give most circumstantial details of what happened, such as he could never have gathered from reading the accounts of the outrage which appeared in the newspapers. The details were so accurate and exact that I have not the slightest doubt that he was one of the men who committed the assault. Many little points which I had forgotten were brought back to my mind, and it struck me that Damodher must have a very good memory."

"Did he state the motive of the outrage, and was the confession made in a penitent spirit?" enquired our representative.

"It was clear from the man's story that the object was one of pure fanaticism. He seemed to take a pleasure in describing what took place, and there were no signs whatever of any feeling of penitence. I said to him: 'Well, although you have confessed to this attack, I have no ill-feeling towards you. I forgive you.' Damodher at once replied 'I have not come to ask your forgiveness. If you forgive me, I don't forgive you for being a Christian; if not in this world, then in the next, I will have your blood for it.'"

"The supposition which has all along been held that the two men who came to you for religious instructions for many nights before the outrage, had no other motive than that of attacking you is quite correct then? Did you have any reason to doubt their sincerity at the time?"

"Well, yes," replied the Professor. "I had some doubts on the subject, though I did not think they had any such purpose as that of assault. I was doubtful because they came to me at night and would not come in the day, though I asked them frequently to do so. They gave some plausible reasons for this. One of them said he lived at Bandora, and kept a shop there which he could not leave during the day. The other said he was working in a mill, and did not leave work until 6 or half past. They also said that they were afraid their caste fellows would see them, and they would get into disfavour. I said to them: 'If you are afraid now, what will you do when you accept the Christian faith?' They replied. 'Well, then, we shall have courage, but at present our position is doubtful, and we do not like to let people know that we are seeking information about your religion, unless we decide to follow it.' Their visits lasted about three weeks, and they learned various passages from the Bible.'

In reply to another question, the Professor said that Damodher is a placid looking man, and no one would suppose from his appearance that he had committed the crimes to which he has confessed.

In connection with this interview a reproduction of the official report made to the Commissioner of Police by Superintendent MacDermott, on September 2, 1896, will be of interest. Superintendent MacDermott wrote:—

A report was made yesterday morning, at 9 o' clock, to Inspector Saunderson by Mr. S. G. Velinkar, pleader, that his brother, Prof. N. G. Velinkar, of the Wilson College, residing at Chunam Kiln Street, had been seriously assaulted, at 10 p. m., on Monday last, on the verandah of his house, and rendered insensible for one and a-half hour. It appears that, on Monday night, at about 10 o'clock, three Hindus, two of whom had been in the habit of visiting the Professor for religious instruction, went to his house and called him downstairs, and after conversing for a short time Mr. Velinkar was struck on his head, but how and by whom he is unable to say. After regaining consciousness, at about 12 midnight, he crawled upstairs and roused up Mr. and Mrs. Tanner, who are residing with him. Mr. Velinkar, pleader, was at once sent for, who, upon seeing the state of his brother, brought Dr. Bhaichandra, who dressed the wounds—three in number, all on the head. One was 1·8 inch deep and 4 inch long, on the head above the right ear, one superficial wound ½ inch long behind the right ear, and a deep wound ½ inch long and ¼ inch deep above the right ear, opening into the external ear. The name of one of the three visitors is said to be Gopal Ramchander Kirtanee, residing at Khatri's Wady, Girgaum, and the name of the other is given as Sathe, who, it is said, resides in a grocer's shop at Bandora, and the third is said to be Sathe's brother-in-law. Inquiries were made all yesterday for these persons by both the Divisional and Detective Police, but up to the present they have not been arrested.

Some of the native newspapers hesitate to place implicit reliance on the veracity of the statements of Damodher Hari Chapekar, and seem to believe that the veil has not been wholly lifted from the mystery in regard to the murders of Mr. Rand and Lieutenant Ayerst.

THE HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

THE first match of this tournament was played on Saturday between the Rovers and the Rangers' A team. As a game it was a poor one to watch. There was far too much talking and appealing to make it a pleasant game for the spectator. The Rovers managed to win by the narrow margin of the goal to nil which they scored in the first half. During the second half the Rangers had several opportunities of equalising matters, but they failed to shoot straight enough, and though continually within their opponents' circle, the Rovers always managed to get the ball away. Neither team showed any combination, and the game was more or less of a scramble from start to finish. The following were the teams:—

COOPERAGE GOAL.

RANGERS.

R Greene

Joyce, F Greene

Spencer Monahan Brewin

Rodgers Lund McNee Martin Flower

O

Church Reid Downing Scarfton A Brown

Sharp Jones Bromley

Henes C Brown

Hogan

ROVERS.

BANDSTAND GOAL.

The game started with the Rangers defending the Cooperage goal and the Rovers the Bandstand end. From the "bully" in the centre the Rovers forced the game down to their opponents' goal, Flower relieving the pressure by some good play. Brown took the ball down the field, but hit too hard, and it went behind. From the "bully" Bromley got on to the ball and shot, but just missed scoring. From the "bully" the Rangers worked the ball up to their opponents' end, but had "sticks" given against them. From the free hit the ball was secured by Martin, who took it up the field. The Rangers, however, lost the advantage by having a "foul" given against them. The hit sent the ball down the field and a great maul ensued in front of the Rangers' goal, Flower at length getting the ball away. It was returned, however, and sent into touch close to the Rangers' stronghold. Spencer relieved well, and Martin took the ball the whole length of the field, but was well stopped by Brown, who returned the ball into touch in the Rangers' half. From the throw in "off side" was given against the Rangers, and the Rovers took the ball down from the free hit, but spoiled their chance of scoring by getting off side themselves. From the free hit given against them they returned the ball and secured a corner, and from the hit Church put the ball into the net and scored the first goal for his side.

On restarting sticks was given against the Rovers, but the free hit did their opponents no good, for Church securing on the left wing took the ball down at a great pace, but lost it at the last minute and it went behind. From the "twenty-five bully" the ball was sent into touch at the half-way flag. The Rovers continued to have the best of the game, and the ball was several times in dangerous proximity to their opponents' goal, but the shooting was very inaccurate. The Rangers at last returned, but half time was called before they could do any good, the score being Rovers 1 goal; Rangers *nil*. On resuming, the Rangers rushed the ball down and secured a corner, but the shot from the corner hit failed and the ball went behind. The game from this point was very even, first one side attacking and then the other. The Rangers would have scored once had it not been for the good defence of Hogan, the Rovers' goal keeper. Bromley was very much to the front and did some fine runs, but he has a bad habit of letting go his stick with one hand and invariably loses the ball at the critical moment in consequence. With nothing added to the score the whistle blew for no side, the Rovers thus winning by 1 goal to *nil*.

Owing to the prevalence of plague at the stations on the line, the teams of the "F" and "G" Companies of the Middlesex Regiment have been refused leave to attend the tournament, and their engagements with the Regimental team and the Cathedral High School have, therefore, been scratched. The Rangers "B" team have also scratched, and the remainder of the tournament will be as follows:—

1.—Monday, at 4-45 p.m., Gymkhana vs. Durhams.
2.—Tuesday, " " Middlesex Regt. vs. Rovers.
3.—Wednesday, at 4 p.m., Winners of No. 1 vs. 8th Bombay Infantry.
4.—Wednesday, at 5 p.m., Cathedral High School vs. 6th Infantry, H.C.
5.—Thursday, at 4-45 p.m., Royal Irish Rifles vs. Winners No. 2.
6.—Friday, at 4-45 p.m., Winners No. 3 vs. Winners No. 4.
7.—Saturday, at 4-45 p.m., Winners No. 5 vs. Winners No. 6.

The following will represent the Gymkhana against the Durham Light Infantry this evening:—Goal—Garwood; Backs—Lyall and DuBoulay; Half-Backs—Moore, Hudson, and Richardson; Forwards—Fischer, Economo, Stephens, Vines, and Young.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA ATHLETIC SPORTS.

THE following race is added to the programme:—"One Mile Bicycle Race."—Open to teams of four from any Volunteer Corps. Conditions:—Teams will number. Nos. 1 of each team will start in front, behind them the Nos. 2, then the Nos. 3 and Nos. 4 in succession. The places in each line being drawn for. The man who finishes first to receive 1 mark, the second 2 marks, and so on. The team having the lowest aggregate to win. Dress—Uniform to be worn. Carbines or rifles to be carried or slung. One Officer or Sergeant Instructor to ride with each team. Officers and Sergeant Instructors to carry swords. Not less than three terms to enter, or no race. Not more than two teams from any one Volunteer Corps allowed. Entrance Fee—Rs. 2 per team. Entries close on Thursday, October 14th. Entries accompanied by entrance fees should be sent to undersigned before that date.

E. McCAUSLAND,
A. J. PEILE,
Joint Hon. Secretaries.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Middle and Lower Colaba	0	0	5
B Mandvie and Dongri	2	0	27
C Khumbharwada	1	0	14
D Khetwady	1	0	8
E 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, and 1st Nagpada	5	1	23
F Parel	1	0	5
G Mahim	0	0	3
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	2	2	16
Total...	12	3	105

CHOLERA.

Attacks ... 1
Deaths ... 1

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper and Lower Colaba, Esplanade	1	0	1
B Mandvi and Chuckla	0	0	15
C Khara Talao, Khumbharwada	4	1	27
D Chowpatty and Walkeshwar	2	0	11
E Byculla and Kamatipura	3	0	40
F Parel and Sion	0	0	4
G Mahim and Worlee	0	0	4
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Resident and unkown	0	0	2
Hospitals	0	3	5
Total...	10	4	116
Total to date...	13,472	10,963	

HOSPITAL RETURNS.

The number of patients under treatment in several hospitals was as follows on Saturday:—Arthur Road, 66; Grant Road, 21; Dariasthan, 9; Jain, 5; Adamji Peerbhoy, 3; and Telugu, 2.

DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICERS' REPORT.

Four suffering cases of plague were reported on Saturday from B Ward, two from Nowroji Hill, and two from road sides, having no place of residence. They were all removed to the Grant Road Hospital.

MEDICAL INSPECTION AND QUARANTINE IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There cannot be two opinions on the necessity of adopting measures calculated to prevent the importation of plague into Bombay, and the arrangements for the medical inspection of in-coming and out-going passengers have generally been looked upon by the intelligent public as a step in the right direction. The proposal to impose nearly a week's quarantine on *all* arrivals from infected areas, however, seems to have been received in some quarters with less favour. There are in Bombay clerks and others who would like to visit their native places, not far from Bombay, as often as they can. The Plague Committee's proposal to

THE INDIAN FRONTIER CRISIS.

DR. LEITNER'S VIEWS.

DR. LEITNER, writing on "The Amir, the Frontier Tribes, and the Sultan" in the forthcoming *Asiatic Quarterly*, says the alleged intrigues of the Indian fanatics count for nothing in the tribal risings. He does not, however, "deny that the echoes of the Turkish slaughters of Armenians and Greeks, in the face of the Christian Powers, may have had an effect on the Punjab frontier tribes," but, if so, it is of the very weakest description. Dr. Leitner trusts that these will be no severe punishment inflicted on tribes that fight for their freedom, and that the conquered may not be disarmed, for such a course, he says, as in the case of the weaponless Kashmiris, would render them effeminate in course of time, and would, more immediately, destroy their ability to assist us against a possible foreign invader.

The high Pathan code of honour appreciates a giant not using his strength, and if we treat the tribes generously we shall gain the friendship which is the avowed object of the forward policy. To add blood on blood, by making a severe example of them, as some suggest, is on the contrary, making our breach with them irreparable and, unless our prestige is that of a tyrant, is not strengthening our power as a nation of freemen representing, on the frontier as in India and elsewhere, principles of liberty, humanity, and justice. The recent departures from these principles are undermining our rule in India as they are alienating our adherents in all the countries of Europe which, on that account, can now, with more safety, combine against us. The panic of an imaginary invader which has driven us into sending 42,000 troops against a few swarms of tribal flies has, it is stated, already cost £60,000,000 since the initiation of the forward policy. Less than a tenth of the stated number or amount would, under the Punjab Government, have kept the frontier quiet for that period and it is to that Government and to local knowledge that the frontier should be restored. Otherwise, it is impossible to estimate how many more men would be wanted when the foe, for whose benefit alone we should create an eternal blood-feud between ourselves and the intervening tribes, really meets us on the other side of the Indus. In a Punjab status quo ante he could never come so far, but, with the continuance of the present Imperialism, a resistless and bankrupt India must be the result of a policy, called "forward" but really most "backward," which sacrifices her revenues on an unnecessary and ever-growing military expenditure, instead of devoting them to the development of her resources and the advancement, intellectual and material, of her population.

THE PANISLAMIC MOVEMENT.

A Vienna newspaper devoted to the interests of Germany gives prominence (says the *Times'* Vienna correspondent) to an article on the Panislamic movement, in the course of which it foretells that, besides the agitation among the Mohammedans in certain parts of India, more will shortly be heard of the growing feeling of independence and self-reliance among the Mohammedan tribes of Central Africa. It further states that the sole object of the mission of the Abyssinian Ato, accompanied by M. Leontieff, which spent several weeks in Constantinople, was to secure co-operation between the Abyssinians and chiefs surrounding Mohammedan Sultans and chiefs against the English.

The Turkish Palace organ, the *Malumat*, publishes the following :—

The glorious and honorable victory of the Imperial army over the Greeks has excited an almost indescribable feeling of satisfaction among the Mohammedan population of the whole of the earth. The Sultan's triumphant success has once more aroused a sense of the strength and the might of Mohammedanism in all quarters of the globe. What wonder, then, that all who have the happiness to belong to the Mohammedan religion should now throughout the world begin to give expression to their real sentiments and their heartfelt rejoicings? Inspired by these feelings, our brethern the Mohammedans of Kurrachee have united for the purpose of sending their congratulations to the victorious Sultan and his army, having met, in duty bound, offered up public prayers to the Almighty that the precious life of his Majesty may long be preserved.

The address runs thus :—

We, the entire Mohammedan population, notables, merchants, shopkeers, and others of the city of Kurrachee, capital of the province of Sind in India, lay before the throne of His Majesty the Sultan Abdul Hamid the following address :—We, thy faithful servants, although apparently under the protection of and subject to the English Government, and although we seem to be in the enjoyment of the fullest tranquillity, consider it our duty to declare that we regard ourselves morally and actually under the benevolent protection of the Sovereign of all Mohammedans. Consequently all that we possess, our whole fortunes, real and personal, our houses and furniture, our bodies and our souls, are exclusively at the disposal of the great Mohammedan Government. We are proud to be members of this sacred community, and we experience an immutable joy in the wisdom, greatness, and goodness of your august Majesty. The news of the victories achieved through the grace of God by the Mohammedan troops over the Greeks, which has been a source of the profoundest gratification to the entire Mohammedan world, has induced us, after first unfurling the banner of the Crescent, to assemble in the mosque with Consul Hussein Kiamil Effendi in order to offer up a prayer to the Most High for your Majesty's life. On the same evening the houses of all the Mohammedan inhabitant's were decorated and brilliantly illuminated, and numerous banquets were given in token of our rejoicings. The latter circumstance has already been communicated to your Majesty by telegraph. To-day we once more approach the steps of your Majesty's august throne with this address, which was unanimously adopted at a meeting attended by thousands of Mohammedans, and we swear that we thy servants, regarding ourselves as bound in allegiance to thee and thy Government, will not cease to work and pray for the triump of your Majesty and the victory of Islam."

THE SULTAN'S EMISSARIES IN MOSLEM ASIA.

A Foreigner" writes to the Editor of the *Times* :—"Sir,—Since the recent events on the north-western frontier in India are brought into connection with the political relations between London and Constantinople, and as the Sultan is generally believed to be the chief instigator of the outbreak of religious fanaticism in and out India, it may interest the reader to get nearer acquainted with the so-called underground work of the present ruler of Turkey and to gain at least inkling of the machinations of the Khalifa. Whether the rising on the frontier is the direct outcome of the said machinations, I greatly doubt, for the work initiated at Yildiz is neither sufficiently ripe nor does it possess sufficient vigour to be able to incite the Moslems in distant Asia to a Djihad (i.e., religious war.) The intense interest manifested by the Moslem in India in the recent Greco-Turkish war, and the outburst of joy which the Turkish victoto ies have provoked, must certainly have struck any one acquainted with the Moslem world. But these feelings of fraternity and of common interest would certainly not have risen to such a height if the war between Greeks and Turks had not been preceded by the troubles in Asia Minor, and particularly if the violent and unseemly language used in the indignation meetings in London and all over England against the Sultan had not hurt the religious feelings of Mohammedans to such an extent. Religious community has got in Asia a far deeper meaning than with us in Europe; the anger rose high against those who offended the Sultan and Islam in general and when this so much used so frequently abused Turk and Islam came out victorious from his struggle with Christian Greece no wonder that the delight grew boundless with all the co-religionists of the Turk, and that Indian malcontents were particularly eager to exult in joy over the defeat of a Christian nation. The Sultan has certainly got the will, but he has not yet got the power to do mischief to England in distant India, for the simple reason that his emissaries are not yet numerous or skilful enough to work with effect upon the minds of Mohammedans in India, China, and Turkestan. It is not generally known that the old-fashioned Turk is perhaps the worst traveller in the word; in fact he rarely leaves his native soil to seek pleasure or instruction in distant countries, and those who are in the service of the Sultan for missions in distant Moslem countries are either Cauca-tans or Arabs, and not rarely are they to be found amongst Afghans, Persians, and Tartars. The Sultan as a rule has more confidence in foreign Mohamedan nationalities than in his own; hence the surprising fact that nearly all his special confidants do not belong to the Turkish nationality. Hadji Ali Bey, the chief Chamberlain, is of Arab extraction; Izzet Bey, his favourite second secretary belongs to the same nationality; Emin Bey, the much-trusted Chamberlain, who usually remits the greetings of the Sultan to the foreigners visiting the pageantry of the Selamlik, is a Lezghian; and in the number of his most influential advisers is to be found the famous Sheikh Abul Huda, an astute Arab, who imposes upon the Sultan as a great Mullah and is a constant object of his favours. Last, but not least, I may mention the late Sheikh Djemaleddin, Persian of Ispahan, who pretended to be an Afghan and was much liked by Yildiz for his vehement attacks upon England and for his readiness to denounce this country in the eyes of the Mohammedan world. Returning to the Sultan's special emissaries to the various Mohammedan Courts, it is worth while noting that the majority belong to the ecclesiastical profession, being such Mullahs as prefer a wandering life to living quietly in the provinces, and who, partly out of religious fanaticism and partly stirred by their roving propensities, have chosen that extraordinary career. They are generally bearers of a letter of recommendation issued by the Palace and addressed either to the ruling chief or to the most influential priest of the country to be visited, and having no fixed salary they are provided by the Court treasury of the Sultan with travelling expenses, whilst the expenses of their return journey are defrayed by the Prince or authority to which they have been sent. The object of these missions is in general a friendly admonition on the part of the self-distant Khalifa to strengthen the religious feelings, to acquaint his co-religionist at a distance with the existing state of things, and to incite in him a proper zeal for the common interest of the various factions of the Moslem world in face of the unrelenting progress of all-powerful and ubiquitous Christianity. It need hardly be said that the oral communications of the emissary go much farther than the contents of his missive, and a full command over the Persian or Arab language being a condition sin qua, he has besides to impress his hearers with a picture of the might and power of the Khalifa; he is indefatigable in denouncing this or the other European Power as more or less hostile to Islam. These emissaries, travelling mostly in the company of pilgrims returning from the holy places of Islam, are hardly noticed in the countries through which they have to pass, nor is their presence in the respective foreign Courts particularly noticed by the outer world, for the visit of pious Hadjis is of frequent occurrence and attracts no attention. On his return toConstantinople after a successful mission the emissary is received by one of the Chamberlains, to whom he hands over a written report of his achievement, which is, of course, presented to the Sultan, and if found sufficiently interesting, or if he is the bearer of an answer from the foreign chiefs he is rewarded accordingly, and after a short repose is despatched on a new errand. It is in this way that regular intercourse is kept up between Yildiz and the various countries of Islam, and that the ties connecting the spiritual centre with the outlying members are strengthened. This mode of communication cannot be called quick or easy, for, beginning from the time of Suleiman the Magnificent, nearly all the Sultans have more or less practised this method of intercourse. During the Sepoy revolution of 1857 Stratford Canning induced the Sultan to send one of these emissaries to India in order to act upon the Mohammedans in a friendly spirit, and the Turks frequently allude to the service thus rendered to England. In the present juncture it is not impossible that the contrary has taken place, but England's footing in India is now much stronger than in 1857. The effect of the Khalifean emissaries is not to be dreaded, for it is mainly by large political combinations that the course of events is determined. In the long run those emissaries may perhaps do some harm, but for the present the most dangerous class of anti-English emissaries in Moslem Asia are to be found in the ranks of those English Clergymen and politicans who, unable to put a curb on their tongue, are using vituperation against the Sultan and Islam in general, and who forget that Great Britain, the harbour of liberty to all creeds and races, is the protecting power of more than eighty millions of Mahomedans."

M. BONVALOT INTERVIEWED.

A *Gaulois* reporter has interviewed M. Bonvalot, at present staying at Lyons, to elicit his opinion as to the rising of the tribes on the north-western frontier of India. M. Bonvalot attemptrd, in 1885, to get to Inflia, through Afghanistan, but the Afghans stopped him, and he had to go back to the frontier and work his way round through Chitral to the ground now the scene of fighting. The interviewer, whether intentionally or not, has done England good service, for the opinions of M. Bonvalot, who is quite free from any bias in favour of England, may serve to correct the somewhat unduly gloomy views entertained in some quarters at home. In answer to questions, M. Bonvalot said :—

What the papers call the revolt of India is merely a local movement. The tribes that have risen are independent, and they spend their lives in fighting, raiding, and plundering one another. They are brave, well armed, and united, and may give England some trouble. To ascertain the cause of the rising it would be necessary to be acquainted with the details of anglo-Indian policy, which I do not possess. But it should not be surprised if it were due to the fear of the Amir Abdur Rahman lest England should take possession of the neutral zone between his possessions and India, in the same way that she has seized upon Chitral. I do not believe that the Amir will venture on openly going to war against England. But that he should favour the insurrection, and provide the tribes with rifles, of which, thanks to England, he he has a plentiful supply, I think not only possible, but probable. But as to his openly taking the field, that is quite another affair. Abdur Rahman, in spite of appearances, is a shrewd politician, and he is very anxious to retain his throne and his independent position. Moreover, he would have nothing to gain by a war which would bring him into collison, not only with England, but also with Russia. He will, no doubt, give pacific assurances to England, while at the same time he favours the rebellion of the Afridis, the Mohmands, and other tribes.

The interviewer asked M. Bonvalot if he thought that the revival of Moslem fanaticism, caused by the victories of the Turks over the Greeks, had anything to do with the tribal insurrection. M. Bonvalot scouted the idea. He said :—

Nothing of the sort. These theories are all very fine for literary disquisitions, but do not believe in them. The affairs of Turkey have nothing to do with this rising, which, in my opinion, is due to purely local causes. Abdur Rahman does not trouble himself about the Crescent and the Cross, but looks to his own immediate interest. That is also true of the revolting tribes. For a long time English gold kept them quiet, and that will again be the case. It is only a question of price. The tribes want more money—that is the long and short of the matter. But before that comes to pass, and England opens her purse, she will bring her guns into play and occupy the rebellious districts. Will the movement spread to the whole of India? No, I do not think it will. It is just possible that some of the wilder tribes of the Punjab may attempt to follow the example of their neighbours over the border, but that will be the utmost, at least for the present. India is in the grip of a powerful and solid organisation. What the populations could not do when they were strong, and waited, and were not yet moulded into shape by the administrative and military system of the English, they could not venture to attempt at the presens day.

"But," asked the interviewer, "did not you, M. Bonvalot, consider the checks sustained by the British troops very grave?" He replied :

Well, no doubt England has to deal with warlike and courageous races, who fight admirably. The country also is very rugged and mountainous, and the natives have on that account a great advantage. But the check is but an incident of war. On the one hand, there are bands without any leader, without any plan, without any unity of aims, which man- ouvre by fits and starts. On the other, there is a well-settled plan, and the Anglo-Indian troops are excellent. That which the English are resolved on will be done. They may take time over it. There may be obstacles which may stay their progress for a while, but the purpose they are bent on will be attained. More battalions will be brought up from other parts of India, and if England be determined to occupy the neutral Afghan zone, rest assured that she will do it. The present affords an excellent pretext without anyone, not even Abdur Rahman, being surprised at it.

In conclusion, M. Bonvalot ventured on the curious suggestion that if the British Government, "whose amour propre is so touchy, publishes details of a British check on the north-east frontier of India it may be because it wishes to divert the attention of France from its action in Upper Egypt. When our attention is hypnotised by what is going on on the Afghan frontier, we shall not remark what goes on in the Soudan."

OTHER FRENCH VIEWS.

Some of the Paris papers are (says the *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent) exulting over the news from the Indian frontier, and they magnify the check just sustained into a crushing defeat of the English by men who hav e risen in revolt against their tyranny. One journal, indeed, which had already exhorted Russia as the representative of civilisation to intervene against barbarism as personified by England, now- fers as far as to drop a mysterious hint to the effect that some move of the kind is actually in contemplation. Even the *Temps*, which is on close terms with the Quai d'Orsay, regards the military situation as serious, and criticises the action taken against seditious scribes declaring that such measures are hardly calculated to subdue a great religious and national crisis. It is not, says the *Temps*, by refusing to listen to the complaints of seventy millions of Mohammedan subjects that the Queen of England, Empress of India, will affirm her domination or strength, their loyalty, and winds up by saying that the great culprit is not a man, but a regime—namely the policy of aggression and encroachment, started under the "scientific frontier" fiction. The true note, however, is struck by the *Liberte*, which sensibly expresses surprise at the satisfaction with which the intelligence of this check has been received in official quarters here, first because it is never good to rejoice at the misfortune of others, and then, because this glee can only be ephemeral. The English, as it truly points out, did not manifest the same delight on the occurrence of the Langson disaster, which was of a far graver character. Those it continues, who are acquainted with India's history are well aware that the English have emerged triumphantly from much more trying ordeals, and that, too at times when their resources were greatly inferior to what they are now, and when it took months to send a soldier from Portsmouth to Calcutta. England will prove victorious in this conflict, and she will have an opportunity of extending her empire at less mountainous regions whither, concludes the *Liberte*, it will be more easy for her to despatch troops than even for Russia, which would experience the utmost difficulty in finding food for her men, in spite of their traditional frugality. Such are the views of thoroughly practical Frenchmen, who merely regard this event as one of those little accidents which are bound to happen now and then even to the best-regulated of empires.

RUSSIA AND HERAT: AN ANGLOPHOBE SUGGESTION.

The *Daily News'* Odessa correspondent writes :—"The *Mirovitye Otgoloski*, a political organ, which has latterly attained considerable prominence in the Russian capital, strongly advises the Imperial Government to seize the opportune occasion which now presents itself for marching a strong Russian force into Herat and occupying the passes of India. All that is necessary to the success of this forward movement, says the Russian journal, is the immediate adoption of any of the four plans of campaign elaborated by the Russian War Offices in 1801, 1855, 1876, and 1878. In a second article on the same subject the *Mirovitie Otgolosky* expresses its suspicion that the insurrection of the Afridis and Orakzais on the North-Western frontier is not a spontaneous rising of those tribes against British rule, but the outcome of a deeply-planned machination on the part the of British-Indian Government to provoke or tempt the Amir into revolt, in order to furnish England with aplausible excuse for occupying and formally annexing Afghanistan. The operations of the British-Indian troops in the Tirah hills is not so much a "kriegspiel's as a political ruse; but even supposing it to be a serious and earnest and honest affair, the necessity for Russia occupying Herat before it is too late is none the less imperative. With Herat and the surrounding district in her possession Russia will command a broad and solid and impregnable base, from whence she can later on push an irresistible force into India. But whether Russia should or should not eventually undertake the task of supplanting England in India, the possession of Heart will always enable this country to exercise, in case of need, a powerful and threatening pressure upon the British Government in connection with European events. After much more to the same effect the Russian journal observes that only the most naive fools would for a moment couple England with the consideration of international rights, and asks where was England's respect for international right in 1878, when she insisted upon Russia evacuating the Balkan Peninsula after lavishing a hundred thousand lives and five times a hundred million roubles in liberating the Slav Christians from the detested and detestable yoke of Turkey? Several of the other Russian journals follow the lead of the *Miroviye Otgoloski* in advocating the immediate march of a Russian force into Herat. Under reserve I may here add that in journalistic circles in St. Petersburg there is a strong suspicion that the *Mirovitye Otgoloski* has connections with the German Government."

THE GERMAN PRESS ON THE SITUATION.

Telegraphing from Berlin on Sept. 21, the *Times'* correspondent said :—"The *Cologne Gazette* recently expressed a desire that 'malicious wranglings and petty squabblings' between the English and German Press should be abandoned as unworthy of the two great nations. The German contemporaries of the Rhenish organ, for the most part, do not exhibit any marked intention of following its advice. It is singular, for example, that a journal of the standing of the *Vossische Zeitung*, which only the other day went so far as to comfort itself with the reflection that England was the Heaven-sent ally of Germany in the event of a European war, should daily indulge in gratuitous and really malicious attacks upon the Government of India, the management of the frontier campaign, and the nature of the intelligence which the *Times* and the English Press generally are publishing with regard to the progress of the affair. The Berlin Liberal organ has not hesitated to repeat and exaggerate all those base calumnies regarding the execution of the sanitary measures which the Government, during the plague, which were withdrawn expressions of regret, and, indeed, of penitence, in the House of Commons. This believer in England as the 'Heaven-sent ally of Germany' is amiable enough to assure Englishmen, with a dogmatism born of entire ignorance of the subject, that their administration of India and their treatment of the natives is radically at fault, while the methods of Russia are so admirable and so successful that they must in the end prove fatal to the British Empire in the East. To-day the same journal quotes the telegrams from Simla in the *Times* of to-day and describes them as a deceptive picture of the real situation, adding that, 'in view of the present feeling in Russia and in Afghanistan, England will never be able to establish herself in the mountainous territory between the Indus. Every "victory" like that of General Jeffreys's smooths the path of Russia to the former seat of the Great Mogul. That the Mohammedans of India are simultaneously begging for help from the Sultan in Stamboul and the "White Padishah" in St. Petersburg against England is a fact that is now probably known even to London. The *Vossische Zeitung* would seem to imagine that the best way to counteract the Heavensent alliance of England for Germany is to misrepresent the nature and extent of the resources of the British Empire in India, and also the relations of the Empire to its great Asiatic neighbour. Attempts have been made so often in this country, and with so little success, to create a panic in the colonies of the *Vossische Zeitung* are beginning to abandon them. Thus, the *Post* to-night quotes an article from the *Novoe Vremya* which describes the insinuation that Russian policy aims at inciting the Mohammedans of India against England as 'an absurd invention.' The Berlin Conservative organ at some length calls special attention to the friendly manifest the feeling towards England which has recently been exhibited by the *Novoe Vremya*, a journal which it regards as maintaining relations with Russian Government circles. The attitude of the Novoe Vremya, the recent friendly and sympathetic remarks of the official *Journal de St. Petersbourg*, and the caustic comments of the *Liberte* of Sunday, certainly form an instructive contrast to the invectives of the *Vossische Zeitung* and its like-minded German contemporaries."

AN AUSTRIAN TRIBUTE TO BRITISH POWER.

It is gratifying (observes the Vienna correspondent of the *Standard*) to know that once has at least one man in the world in the leader writer of the *Fremdenblatt* England has such a friend. For the second time within a couple of months he speaks of England, in an article in terms one is, unfortunately, not accustomed to meet in the Austrian papers of late. Much as I regret that I cannot give the whole article, there should, at least, be room for the comment on an English paper by quotation of the concluding sentences. The writer speaks of the present British undertakings in North-Western India and in Egypt, and he sums up as follows : Whatever be the result, one must pause admiringly before the British enterprises and British energy. Everywhere on the globe England is engaged; on every Continent are her cruisers and her red-coated soldiers to be seen; she fights everywhere; sometimes against greatest ods; and though she employs a comparatively small fighting strength, England not only holds her own but adds to it. It is no trifle to carry on campaign against ferocious tribes on the borders of India. Such a display of most universal power, such tenacity in keeping and increasing a worldwide position which has not its equal for nearly 2000 years, is proof sufficient of the indestructible and unbroken vital power of the Anglo-Saxon race. England still remains the noble pioneer of culture and civilisation, and this she will long still remain. The best wishes of the English nation will always follow undertakings by which not only the national power and greatness are advanced, but, indirectly, humanity and culture are furthered. It is still a true saying that behind the British sword is the British plough and the British ship. And this secures that success of the grand advance policy of England.

Professor Vambery, writing in the *Pesther Lloyd*, raises several distinct charges against the Amir of Afghanistan; and, having recounted the pros and cons, arrives at the conclusion that this time Russia is innocent, being better engaged elsewhere, in Siberia and China, and regarding the Indian apple as not sufficiently ripe for snaking the tree.

A RELIC OF GENERAL GORDON.

THE Sirdar has returned to Abu Hamed from Berber, which he reached after riding a camel from Kirbekan to the river at El Bagarah, and thence travelled partly by steamer and partly by camel. Everywhere he was received with the utmost enthusiasm. An interesting discovery was made when the Darvish boats recently captured were examined. On board one of them was found one of General Gordon's uniform cases. It was marked with his name on the lid, but was empty. It is being sent home to General Gordon's family. Conversations with persons arriving from the Soudan serve to show that the delight of the Arab-tribes who have been freed from Darvish tyranny by the recent success of the Government troops is universal, and the complete destruction of the Khalifa's power is anxiously awaited. Permission has been granted to Suakin merchants to forward their goods to Berber.

The great heat experienced during the last few days in the Nile Valley, due to the prevalence of the south wind, culminated in a great storm. All the morning, says a telegram form Merawi, the sky had been unsettled, and finally the clouds gathered, the air became perfectly still, and the birds ceased singing. The heat was intolerable, and many of the force sought relief by bathing their heads in water. Suddenly, about three o'clock in the afternoon, two distinct dust walls were seen approaching Merawi, one from the south and one from the east. At the same time, the wind began sighing in the trees. In five minutes the wind had increased to a hurricane, the two walls of sand united, and came on straight towards the middle of the camp. The noise resembled the sound of a big drum and this, together with the rushing wind, produced a tremendous and awe-inspiring roar. The sand made a peculiar sound, like the rending of cloth. For half-an-hour the storm continued with unabated fury. By the end of that time the eyes, nostrils, and mouths of all in camp were full of sand. Tents were blown down, and the river was lashed into furious waves. So suffocating were the clouds of sand that in many cases acute nausea ensued, while everyone suffered extreme discomfort.

While a body of Mounted Infantry were route-marching some twelve miles from Cairo, they were stoned by the villagers. The commanding officer very wisely halted his men (says the *Daily News* correspondent), summoned the local police, and made several arrests. The persons supposed to have been concerned in the outrage have been arrested and are to be promptly tried by a special tribunal constituted under a law passed in 1895.

It is reported that all the Egyptians visiting Syria have been expelled from that country by order of the Sultan.

SIR ALEXANDER MACKENZIE, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, will return from leave in December. His health, it is understood, has been thoroughly re-established.

LORD WOLSELEY ON ARMY NEEDS.

VISCOUNT WOLSELEY visited Glasgow on Sept. 23 and took part in several important ceremonies. He was presented with the freedom of the city at noon, and, in the course of his speech acknowledging the honour, his Lordship said:—I have listened with silent gratification, and I believe I blushed as I listened, to the highly flattering terms in which you, my Lord Provost, have been good enough to describe my military services. It is very pleasant to be praised as I have been to-day. Every one likes it, and I am no exception to the rule. (Laughter and cheers.) But whenever reference is thus made to my military career, I always remember how many were the able and gallant comrades who helped me into my present position, and how many of them did as good work as I ever did in the service of the Queen and country. Scotland always honoured those whom she believed to have done the State good service. (Cheers.) Among other reasons why she should do so is the fact that a large proportion of our best soldiers and ablest statesmen have come from north of the Tweed. Many of my staunchest comrades came from Scotland, and the man whom I have often regarded as one of the very bravest, if not the bravest, soldier I ever knew was a young Stotsman. He was a brother officer of mine in the Crimea, and when in the final assault of Sevastopol we were beaten out of the Redan he was, I believe, the last British soldier who left it alive. When he reached our trenches he sat down and, boy as he was, cursed for very shame and vexation at having to retire before an enemy. Two years afterwards when struck down by round shot at the relief of Lucknow, and told by the doctor he had only a few minutes to live, his answer was, "Well, I die like a soldier." It is men like him—and we have always had, and, please God, always shall have, men of his stamp—who teach others by their reckless daring contempt of danger, and indifference to self how to live and how to die for this great Fatherland of ours. (Loud cheers). My Lord Provost, I cannot regard the high honour you have done me to-day as a mere ordinary occurrence in the civic life of your great city. I prefer to think at this moment that it has a special meaning and is not merely a personal honour to myself. (Cheers.) A few years ago Britain was, in my opinion, in a perilous position. Whilst we had been extending our Empire in all directions we allowed, not the Army only, but the Navy also, to become altogether too weak to protect the great and increasing interests those Services would have to defend in the event of war. At this time we all felt that a large addition to the fleet, both of men and ships, was of the first consequence, and more than once I said in public that half but one million wherewith to improve the defences of the country I would spend it all upon the Navy. (Loud cheers.) Within the last few years we have succeeded in restoring the Navy to its ancient proud pre-eminence, and I think I am justified in saying that the soldiers did our share in drawing the nation's attention to that manifest necessity. Within a few months of the imposing display of our naval strength at Spithead, Glasgow honours the Commander-in-Chief of the Army. May she be similarly able to take her share in the defenes of the Empire, which no navy, no matter how strong, can ever possibly perform alone. (Cheers.) Were our gre t Empire girt within a ring fence, it would be comparatively easy to defend it. But it is scattered up and down throughout the world, requiring numerous garrisons for those coaling stations without which the Navy could not keep the sea, and requiring armies to overawe the many warlike races with which we are brought in contact at many points. The true and wise lover of this country wishes to see it great in power for doing good as well as great in extent, but it can only be thus powerful by being supreme upon the sea, and provided with a thoroughly efficient army large enough for its wants on land. (Cheers.) Our position renders it necessary at times we should be in a position to fight our Navy, for there must be no question as to who is to be supreme upon the ocean. Were we to lose our supremacy there, we should lose our Colonies and lose all our foreign possessions and cease to be the great power for good we now are in the world. But we also require an army of moderate size, well trained and well equipped to defend these islands in the event of invasion and to hold our coaling stations and territories beyond the sea. To defend any position the surest course is often to strike the enemy hard elsewhere, and to do this in our case a highly trained and efficient army is absolutely necessary. Such a blow cannot be struck by an army which can only be struck by a fully-trained military force acting with the fleet. (Cheers.) This is neither the time nor the place to argue upon such a matter, but I would earnestly beg of you to credit on the point one who has not only made the defence of our Empire the study of his life, but has also taken some part in its active defences in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, when he tells you that it is the worst sort of arrant folly to declare that for colonial purposes only is required. War is a terrible thing, but it is a curious thing that those nations are the most peace-loving nation in the world, our army alone of all armies is almost always at war somewhere or other. Year after year the necessities of our Empire and the aggressions of frontier tribes who live for war and prey for peace force us to fight. It is, therefore, essential that we should be ever ready for such attacks. To keep on repeating that war is terrible, and content ourselves with praising the blessings of peace, will not enable to resist attack or to ward off war from our frontiers. Even at home we are made to feel that "those who would have peace must be prepared for war" peace has also her domestic strife in which, no matter who is the winner, helpless women and children suffer and the country suffers almost more than from a foreign and far more than from a Colonial war. I am sure there is not a man or woman present in this hall who does not hope that wise and kindly counsels and friendly negotiations may soon restore peace to the manufacturing communities which I may say are now at war amongst us. But you cannot arbitrate with Afridis or such like tribes and they only represent what is very generally common everywhere along the borders of our Empire. They fight because they love fighting and the plunder which so often accompanies it and because they hate what some call the monotony of peace. We on the other hand, fight in the interests of peace because we love peace. Notwithstanding the honest endeavours of our men to prevent it, almost every year adds to the duties and responsibilities of our Army abroad, whilst a corresponding addition is made to its establishments. Since the present number of five battalions was fixed by our great War Minister, Lord Cardwell, twenty-five years ago, only one battalion has been added to the Army. That was done this year, yet in the same space of time we have been obliged to add several additional battalions with we still keep in India, in South Africa, and the Mediterranean, and we have occupied Egypt. The consequence is that our Army machinery is overstrained and is out of gear. I speak in the presence of many whose technical knowledge will enable them to correct me if I am wrong when I say that if a machine which is calculated upon a certain amount of wear and tear annually has some 20 per cent. extra work ford upon it the machine will sooner or latter certainly reak down. Yet that is what we are risking with our Army. The wise man increases his manufacturing power when his business increases, but this is what we have not done with our Army, and the result is our Army machinery no longer able to meet effectively the demands to made upon it. (Cheers.) For a big or serious ware can call out our Reserve—a Reserve which, as far as it goes, is, I believe, the finest in Europe. As for these little expeditions which so often overta us we cannot use it. With these little wars so frequtly on our hands we, above all other nations, regret to have at home always ready for the field, a soldier thoroughly efficient, military force that can be rown at once upon any threatened part of our dominions. But this we do not possess, and cannot hope possess, as the number of our line battalions is now as small as it is at present. This is a sens fact, and, as was the case in the matter of amending the Navy, it can never be effectively mor remedied until the people themselves wakeup to a consciousness of our Army's weakness, atake it up, and until popular opinion declares itse unmistakably upon it through the Parliament and Press of the kingdom. (Cheers.) It is in the h that the attention of the people of this great cilnd of the country generally may now be directed to its pressing want that I have ventured to speak to pnly upon it, and in doing so I hope I have me arited you. I end my remarks as I began them the assurances that I am deeply grateful for thigh honour you have just conferred upon me. But must not sit down without saying how much I va the beautiful box in which you have so veyed me th freedom of your city. It is a precious wor art that I shall keep amongst my most treasured sessions to be handed down to those who come after to let them know that I was a freeman of the st and prosperous city of Glasgow. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

Lord Wolseley afterwards entertained at a luncheon at the Chambers, and, in acknowledging the toast of health, made a genial speech, in which he referred the fact that, wherever he had travelled in the world, he had always found Scotchmen occupying eminent positions.

THE Hawaiian Legislature, on Sept. 10, ratified unanimously the treaty of annexation to the United States.

AN explanatory pamphlet has been issued by the War Office, called to assist regimental officers in understanding the systematic application of the principles on which the recruiting and drafts of infantry are administered. "On the systematic applica of these principles depends the efficiency of a unit both at home and abroad as well as the maintenance of the garrisons abroad at their proper with during the non-trooping season. The subjmay be divided under the following heads :—The establishment of the Army; (2) relief battalions in the trooping season; (3) short battalions; (4) the trooping season and conditi of the trooping service; (5) recruiting; (6) dread their selection."

RANJITSINHJI'S FAREWELL TO CAMBRIDGE.

AMID a scene of great excitement and enthusiasm Prince Ranjitsinhji has taken his departure from Cambridge, and is now en route for Naples to join Mr. Stoddart's team. On Monday and Tuesday evenings he entertained a number of friends to farewell dinners. It was arranged that on the eve of his departure for Australia he should attend a smoking concert in the Cambridge Guildhall at the presentation of the Association Cups, one of which the popular cricketer himself was presenting to the association. Previous to the smoking concert a dinner was held. Later the President (Alderman T. Hyde Hills) presided at the concert, supported by the Mayor of Cambridge, the Master of Peterhouse Prince Ranjitsinhji, Mr. C. B. Fry, and many others. After the cups had been presented, the Mayor asked the company to drink to the health of Ranjitsinhji, who, on rising to respond, met with a splendid reception, the company rising and cheering for some minutes. He thanked them, he said, very much indeed for the kind and hearty way they had responded to the toast proposed by their able Mayor, and for the kind reception they had again offered him. It brought before him vividly the very generous way they feasted him exactly twelve months ago, when he had the proud privilege of being at the top of the batting averages. (Applause, and a voice: "So you will be again.") Although this did not necessarily mean being the best batsman of the year, yet he must say, and he said it with pardonable pride, that it was an honour he considered second to none—an honour he considered equal to playing for England against Australia. It was also a pride to him to know that while he was playing cricket against Australia a relative—and a dear one, his uncle—was fighting for his Queen—(cheers)—on the frontier in India. He could assure them that if they knew the feelings, as he did of the Indian troops, and especially the Rajputs, England need never fear a foreign foe. They all knew the composition of the team of which Mr. Stoddart would be captain. It was never safe to predict in cricket, but he thought they might rest assured that the team which was going out would in no way disgrace England; and well knowing that they were backed up by public opinion in England, he was quite sure they would fight with all the keeness and pluck which was ever so characteristic of English cricket as well as of everything else English. It had been a real privilege to be there that evening, because it had given him an opportunity of seeing so many of his well-wishers and friends. He thanked them for the kind way they had treated him all those nine years. He had tried to do his best, he could assure them, and he hoped when he came back—and he trusted it would not be very long—he might still have their regard, esteem, and affection. (Great cheering.) At the conclusion of Prince Ranjitsinhji's speech the audience sang, "For he's a jolly good fellow," and gave three times three both for the speaker and Mr. Stoddart's team. Rajitsinhji left Victoria Station yesterday morning at eleven o'clock en route for Naples. There was a large circle of friends on the platform to wish the famous cricketer bon voyage. The *Sussex Daily News* publishes to-day a letter from Ranjitsinhji, dated Cambridge, Sept. 23, in which the Prince says: "On the eve of my departure to Australia on a cricket tour, I feel constrained to thank you, and through you, all the subscribers to the fund started by you as a mark of kindly feeling towards me. It is my wish and hope to be in England again towards the end of next year, and to then renew the many friendships which I have formed in Sussex, and especially in Brighton." The fund exceeds £325, and subscriptions arrive daily.

FEMALE CONVICTS FOR SIBERIA.

A RUSSIAN LOVE TRAGEDY.

WITHIN the last few days (writes a correspondent of the *Daily News*) there have arrived in Odessa eighty-five female convicts from the central forwarding prisons at Moscow and Kharkoff, for embarkation to the penal island of Sakhalien. Nearly the whole of these women have been condemned to deportation and hard labour on capital charges or other equally heinous crimes. About one-third of them are guilty of child-murder. Infanticide is always so rife in this country, and so generally condoned by Russian juries in the cases of unmarried women, that the convicted mothers are seldom severely punished, except in such instances where the crime is aggravated by some peculiarly cruel and brutal features. There is no more depressing sight than to see these unfortunate creatures clad in coarse gray gaberdines, and in the worst cases their movements constrained by waist and ankle chains, accompanied—strong escorts—from the railway prison vans at the quarantine station to the convict ship which is to carry them to the Far East. There are among them women of all ages from 18 or twenty to sixty girls with innocent but sad and careworn faces, gray women of preposessing but hardened features and callous demeanour; and middle-aged and elderly women of degraded and dejected appearance, and apparently utterly indifferent alike to their present surroundings and their future fate. About a score of these female convicts have been convicted of political crimes, which have occurred since the declaration of war shall be dealt with in accordance with the principles of European law on the basis of the Convention between Turkey and Servia of March 9, 1893.

8.—In the event of disagreements in the course of the negotiations between Turkey and Greece the contested points may be submitted by one or other of the parties interested to the arbitration of the representatives of the Great Powers at Constantinople, whose decisions shall be compulsory for both Governments. This arbitration may either be exercised by the representatives of the Powers collectively, or by persons specially chosen by the parties interested either directly or through the intermediary of special delegates. In the event of the votes being equally divided the arbitrators shall choose an additional arbitrator.

9.—The stipulations of the Convention concluded in May 24, 1881, for the cession of Thessaly to Greece are maintained, with the exception of those which are modified by the present Act. The Sublime Porte reserves to itself the right of laying its proposals for the settlement of those questions arising out of the said Convention before the Powers who are the signatories of the Convention and whose decisions should be accepted by the Greece.

11.—With a view to assuring the maintenance of good neighbourly relations between the two States, the Government of Turkey and Greece engage not to tolerate in their territories proceedings of a nature to disturb the frontier and order in the neighbouring State.

12.—As soon as the present Act shall have received the approval of his Imperial Magesty the Sultan, which shall be given within a period of eight days, the clauses which it contains shall be brought by the representatives of the Great Powers to the knowledge of the Athens Cabinet, and shall become executory.

BEHRING SEA FISHERY.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

A BLUE-BOOK of 130 pages was issued, on Sept 13, containing correspondences with the United States Government respecting the Seal Fisheries in Behring Sea. There are 107 despatches in all, the period ranging from Jan. 18 to July 30. The proposition underlying the communications from the United States Government is the alleged necessity for further provisions to preserve the fur-seal herd in the Northern Pacific and Behring Sea from extermination. In addition there are complaints against the British Government for not carrying out with sufficient vigour the various stipulations of the Award of the Paris Tribunal, and correspondence relative to the seizure and movements of British sealing vessels. With the earlier correspondence, however, it is not necessary here to deal. The salient parts of the whole matter are contained in three despatches—one from Mr. John Sherman, Secretary of the State Department at Washington, to her Majesty's Government, and dated May 10th last; a rejoinder thereto signed by Mr. Edward Wingfield, of the Colonial Office, for the information of the Foreign Office, and dated July 23; and a brief letter from Lord Salisbury for communication to Washington, dated July 28. The British Government had declined to agree to the suspension of all killing of seals through the present season, and to a Conference of the Powers concerned in the preservation of the herd. Mr. Sherman, in his despatch of May 10, declared that the President was greatly disappointed at the rejection by Lord Salisbury of these proposals, "especially when it is based on such unsubstantial and inadequate reasons." The purport of the despatch has been familiar to newspaper readers for several weeks past. Mr. Sherman sets forth the sins of omission and commission, of which Great Britain is held to be guilty, and ends by proposing a conference, to which Lord Salisbury agrees, in October, when experts nominated by Great Britain and Canada, and by the the United States will seek to arrive at correct conclusions respecting the numbers, conditions, and habits of the seals frequenting the islands now as compared with seasons previous to the Paris Award.

Summing up the pros and cons of the controversy as stated by Mr. Sherman, the Colonial Office despatch concludes as follows:—

In regard to the refusing of her Majesty's Government to agree to the total suspension of the killing of seals for a period of years, it has been shown that such a measure was in the first instance deprecated by the United States Government, and, when it was brought up it was too late, though in any case her Majesty's Government could not have agreed to such a measure, as it would have involved the ruin of an important British industry. The alleged neglect to put the regulations to force until after sealing had been entered upon has been answered by showing that all the substantive regulations were enforced by the date fixed by the Tribunal. The "evasion of the patrol duty" has been disposed of by showing that her Majesty's Government have actually had a larger force engaged in patrolling the seal fisheries of the Pacific than the United States, and that the force is more than adequate for the purpose. The "opposition to suitable measures for the enforcement of the prohibition against firearms" has been shown to be unfounded. The possession of firearms by a sealing vessel is not in itself illegal. It is their use which is prohibited; but it has been shown that British vessels do not clear with firearms, that no instance of their use has been established, and that her Majesty's Government were compelled to withdraw from the arrangements for the sealing of arms, because they found that not only did it not serve to save British vessels from unnecessary interference, but was actually made a pretext for unwarrantable seizures. They have not omitted to enact legislation necessary to secure the conviction of the guilty, but they have refused to pass legislation certain to embarrass and injure the innocent. They have refused to seek legislation authorising an inspection of skins, because they do not believe that such an inspection would serve any useful purpose. They have performed with the utmost rigour all the requirements of the award, but they have had to make continual and unavailing protests against the attempts of the United States to hamper and embarrass the operations of British subjects pursuing their lawful vocation." The fact that, in spite of these embarrassments, British sealers have been able to persecute their industry with success has led to the continual efforts of the United States to obtain such further regulations as would effectually prevent that result, without regard to the object aimed at by the Tribunal in the regulations they laid down, which was to preserve the seal fishery for the benefit of both countries.

Her Majesty's Government have never argued that the regulations were perfect, but they have maintained that before they can be revised in a scientific manner accurate information as to the increase or decrease of the herd must be available, and that such information can only be obtained by accurate observations extending over a sufficient period to enable accidental circumstances to be eliminated, and as soon as that is at hand they will be ready to enter on a discussion of the question in this impartial and friendly spirit with which they can confidently claim to have acted throughout this controversy.

The Canadian Government have declined to accede to the request of the United States Government that representatives of Russia and Japan should be invited to take part in the proposed sealing conference at Washington.

INDIA CIVIL SERVICE.

THE following are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to have obtained the first sixty-six places in the recent open Competitive Examination for the Civil Service of India, but their selection is conditional on their passing a medical examination, which will be held in London in the course of a few days. Marks as appended:—

ab William Arthur Robinson	3497
ab Douglas Dewar	3237
a James Wallace Peck	3161
a Alexander Fiddian	3128
ab Robert Lindsay Ross	2995
ab Charles Cunningham Watson	2862
a Maurice Lyndham Waller	2735
a Henry Albert Antony Crusoe	2719
a Frederick Buisson Evans	2651
Joseph Beardsell Crosland	2602
b Eustace Alexander Acworth Jose, b	2537
David Shearme	2522
John William Stewart Anderson	2518
George Herbert Stoker	2417
b Lewis Sydney Steward O'Malley	2401
Charles John Tench Bedford Grylls	2388
Alexander Macgregor	2383
b Roderick Gelkie	2367
b Charles Alexander Innes	2355
b Alan Daniel Brown	23 5
Stewart Edmund Pears	2336
Philip Longueville Barker	2330
Frederick John Richards	2309
b Arthur Mellor	2303
b Henry Louis Stevenson	2 61
b Alexander Phillips Muddiman	22 3
b Wilfrid Owen Allcock	2216
b Harold Edward Lawrance	2204
b William Gaskell	2199
Hugh Rossar Hardwell	2195
Basil Theodore Gibson	21 8
Leslie Maurice Cramp	2152
Charles Frederick Usborne	2145
Pestonjee Sorabjee Patuck	2141
James Alexander Bathurst	2105
Edmund Vivian Gabriel	2091
Frank Brodie Sherring	2089
Joseph Yas	2082
Arthur William Watson	2073
Richard Clifford Tute	2051
Edward John Colston	2044
Arthur Harold Wolter Isenthnck	1995
Charles Leslie Alexander	1988
George Douglas French	1983
Frank Bradley Birt	1972
Lawrence Morley Stubbs	1968
Oswald Farquhar Lumsden	1944
Hubert Calvert	1943
Richard Arthur Jenkins	1932
Edwin George Lister Laird MacGregor	1953
Michael Keane	1952
Horatio Norman Bolton	1951
Albert Pendril Charles	1939
Charles Frederick Payne	1932
Arthur William Botham	1931
Juanendra Nath Roy	19 1
George John Monahan	1886
Frederick Walter Kennaway	1881
Leonard Birley	1854
Crewe Armand Hamilton Townsend	1851
Henry Aspera Leggett	1847
Edward Hugh Rhodes	1846
Leonard William Reynolds	1839
Arthur William Denfith	1832
Harold Frederick Elwood Bell	1829
Harold Anselm Bellamy Vernon	1826

The names of the candidates marked thus (*a*) appear also in the Home Civil Service List, and those marked thus (*b*) in the Eastern Cadetship List. Upon the final allocation of these candidates will depend the ultimate position of several others of whom the following stand next in order of merit:—No. 83, 1818; No. 107, 1792; No. 109, 1788; No. 155, 1787; No. 192, 1786.

IT has been decided that a continuous service officer of Royal Engineers in command of a corps of Sappers and Miners shall not be liable to removal from his command when placed on half-pay on completing five years' service in the substantive rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. The War Office has consented to this proposal on the understanding that the removal of such an officer to the half-pay list under the Royal Warrant, and the consequent promotion to Lieutenant-Colonel in succession, on the Indian establishment, are in no way to be interfered with.

SOME wonderment has been expressed how the large orders placed by the Amir with London firms will be executed with the Khyber closed and the frontier in its present condition of excitement. It is stated that the London commercial agent of the Amir has received instructions from the War Office to the effect that no war material or machinery for the manufacture of war material will be allowed by the Government of India to cross the frontier during the continuance of the present state of affairs.

THE NEW BURMO-CHINESE FRONTIER.

THE Foreign Office issued, the week the mail left, as "Treaty Series, No. 7 1897," the text of the agreement between Great Britain and China, modifying the convention of March 1, 1893, relative to Burma and Tibet.

The document is entitled an agreement, nota convention, and is not prefaced by the ordinary preliminary paragraphs containing the appointments of diplomatic representatives "provided with full powers in good and due form."

It opens thus:—

In consideration of the Government of Great Britain consenting to waive its objections to the alienation by China, by the Convention with France of June 20, 1895, of territory forming a portion Kiang Hung, in derogation of the provisions of the Convention between Great Britain and China of March 1, 1894, it has been agreed between Governments of Great Britain and China that the following additions and alterations shall be made in the last named Convention, hereinafter referred to as the original Convention.

The first three articles define the territorial concessions. These are very clearly depicted in an excellent skeleton map, which shows by different colours the frontier stipulated in the convention of March 1, 1894, and the frontier obtained by the new agreement. The boundary line from the Mekong to the point where it first strikes the Salween in the neighbourhood of the Kunglong Ferry remains unchanged; but, instead of following the thalweg of the Salween for a considerable distance as before, it at once strikes to the north-east and leaves to Burma the district of Kokang and a portion of Wanting. The extreme length of this territory is a little over sixty miles, and the greatest breadth about twenty-five miles. Between the Shweli river and the northern termination of the frontier there are three other concessions of lesser extent, the smallest of which, a little triangle between the Nanwan and the Nam Mak, is ceded to us only in usufruct by a perpetual lease. This arrangement, which recalls that made by us in Africa some years ago with the King of the Belgians, is of such an unusual nature in diplomatic transactions that the definition of the peculiar relationship deserves to be quoted in extenso:—

Great Britain engages to recognise as belonging to China the tract to the south of the Namwan river, near Namkhai, which is enclosed to the west by a branch of the Nam Mak river and the Mawsin range of hills up to Loi Chow Peak, and thence by the range running in a north-easterly direction to the Shweli River.

In the whole of the area China shall not exercise any jurisdiction or authority whatever. The administration and control will be entirely conducted by the British Government, who will hold it on a perpetual lease from China paying a rent for it, the amount of which shall be fixed hereafter.

These four cessions of territory appear to be a very small compensation for such a big breach of faith, but it is, of course, possible that their value is much greater than their area seems to indicate. Unfortunately the text is not accompanied by an explanatory commentary, and consequently no light is thrown on this important point. However this may be, we fear that the punishment exacted is not great enough to deter similar breaches of faith in future, nor can we regard as a sufficient guarantee the new version of Article V., in which a new effort is made to prevent cessions to rival Powers:—

It is agreed that China will not cede to any other nation either Mung Lem or any part of Kiang Hung on the right bank of the Mekong, or any part of Kiang Hung now in her possession on the left bank of that river, without previously coming to an arrangement with Great Britain.

In view of past experience it would have been desirable to append to this stipulation a penal clause for the event of infraction, but we suppose that this would have been too great a departure from diplomatic usage, and that the proposal would have been resented as an unjustifiable (?) imputation on Chinese political honesty.

The commercial concessions refer partly to overland trade and partly to maritime commerce. Those of the former class are defined in Articles 9, 12, and 13:—

ARTICLE IX.

Add as follows:—

In addition to the Manwyne and Sansi routes sanctioned by the Convention of 1894, the Governments of Great Britain and China agree that any other routes, the opening of which the Boundary Commissioners may find to be in the interests of trade, shall be sanctioned on the same terms as those mentioned above.

ARTICLE XII.

Add as follows:—

The Chinese Government agrees hereafter to consider whether the conditions of trade justify the construction of railways in Yunnan, and, in the event of their construction, agrees to connect them with the Burmese lines.

ARTICLE XIII.

Whereas by the original Convention it was agreed that China might appoint a Consul in Burma, to reside at Rangoon, and that Great Britain might appoint a Consul to reside at Manwyne, and that the Consuls of the two Governments should each within the territories of the other enjoy the same privileges and immunities as the Consuls of the most favoured nation, and further, that in proportion as the commerce between Burma and China increased, additional Consuls might be appointed by mutual consent to reside at such places in Burma and Yunnan as the requirements of trade might seem to demand,

It has now been agreed that the Government of Great Britain may station a Consul at Momein or Shunning-fu, as the Government of Great Britain may prefer; instead of at Manwyne, as stipulated in the original Convention, and also to station a Consul at Saomao.

British subjects and persons under British protection may establish themselves and trade at these places under the same condition as at the treaty ports in China.

The Consuls appointed as above shall be on the same footing as regards correspondence and intercourse with Chinese officials as the British Consuls at the treaty ports.

The concessions regarding maritime commerce are contained in a Special Article, which is as follows:—

Whereas on the 26th day of January, 1895, the Tsung-li-Yamen addressed an official despatch to her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Peking, informing him that on the 30th day of December, 1895, they had submitted a memorial respecting the opening of ports on the West River to foreign trade and had received an Imperial decree in approval, of which they officially communicated a copy.

It has now been agreed that the following places—viz., Wuchow-fu, in Kwangsi, and Samshui City and Kong Kun Market, in Kwantung—shall be opened as treaty ports and Consular stations, with freedom of navigation for steamers between Samshui and Wuchow and Hong Kong and Canton, by a route from each of these latter places to be selected and notified in advance by the Imperial Maritime Customs, and that the following four places shall be established as ports of call for goods and passengers, under the same regulations as the ports of call on the Yangtzu River—namely, Kongmoon, Komchuk, Shiuhing and Takhing.

All the stipulations, including those of the special article, are to come into force within four months from the date of signature. The agreement was signed on Feb. 4, and the ratifications were exchanged on June 5.

A MEMORABLE DEFENCE.

BOMBAY, Sept. 17 (8·16 a.m.).

AN interesting episode in connection with the memorable defence of Fort Lockhart is described by a special correspondent, telegraphing yesterday.

With the ingenuity engendered by men when in a tight corner, the garrison had improvised a "scatter gun," using for the purpose a telegraph post bound with wire and some fireballs consisting of yarn thoroughly soaked with oil. These were bound on a stick, and by an ingenious device were thrown to a distance of fifty yards outside the fort. They burst into a bright flame as they circled through the air, and much like the star shell threw a brilliant light for a considerable distance round. They were invaluable during the night attacks of the enemy, clearly showing all the movements the tribesmen desired to keep secret.

A special correspondent at Kohat, in giving some interesting particulars of the defence of Fort Gulistan, speaks of the part taken by Major Des Voeux's children. One of them, a six year old daughter, told the story in her own way. She said: "A horrid man crept up to burn the hedge. Daddy would not shoot till the hedge was burning and the man was creeping back again, then he shotted him dead."

The little lady was not averse to criticising the operations. She said: "I think Daddy should have shotted him first." She and a still smaller brother were with great difficulty kept back from the ramparts when the fight was going on. Only by the incessant attention of their nurse were they kept in a place of comparative safety.

Of this same nurse, Miss Teresa M'Grath, the officers and men cannot speak too highly, all of them expressing their gratitude to her for her devotion to Lieutenant Blair when he was struck down, and her total disregard of the flying bullets when she was ministering to him.—*Central News.*

SOME important experiments with cordite have been made at Lydd, the effects of which have been watched from a captive balloon. They form part of a series of experiments in military ballooning which are to be continued this week. In order to test the effect of concussion on cordite a large number of cases were placed in a building. One of the cases were fired by electricity. A violent explosion resulted, the effects being felt for some miles round, but, with the exception of the case fired, the rest, it is stated, were not affected. The building was shattered.

THE JUDGE AND THE JOURNALIST.

I.—A STUDY IN DISCLAIMERS.

Yesterday's "Times."
A DISCLAIMER.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

SIR,—My attention has just been called to some abusive verses with reference to Lord Ludlow which appeared in the last number of the *Saturday Review*, and which purport to be signed in my name. Will you kindly allow me space to say that I am not the writer of the lines in question, and read them with the utmost indignation and annoyance?—Faithfully yours,

ARTHUR CHARLES.*
Keswick, September 13.

To-day's "Times."
A DISCLAIMER.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

SIR,—My attention has just been called to an indignant letter in your columns, signed with my name, concerning the verses with reference to Lord Ludlow which appeared in the last number of the *Saturday Review*. Will you kindly allow me space to say that I am not the writer of the letter in question, which I read with much amusement?—Faithfully yours,

ARTHUR CHARLES.
Saturday Review Office,
September 15.

II—A PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

A judge there was, who was blessed with a name
(Even as you and I),
But a writer there was, who was christened the same,
And who, in his efforts to win some fame,
Penned verses—the rhyming of which was lame—
(Even as you and I).

But the toil is wasted; the fame we tasted—
We learn to our sorrow and terror—
Has gone to our betters in law and in letters,
And we are behind amongst idle regretters,
Because of our God fathers' error.

A judge there was; to the *Times* he wrote
(Even as you and I);
And the Editor printed his angry note
Of disgust that his name should appear to denote
Another man of such little note
(Even as you and I).

Oh, our great remorse!—and our grief, of course
And our sorrow to find it so!
For we cannot stand that another hand
Should dare to write a name so grand
As the signature down below.—West Minster Gazette.

ARTHUR CHARLES.

P.S.—Isn't it time somebody apologised to Mr. Kipling?

* (Mr. Justice Charles).

THE GERMAN EMPEROR IN BUDAPEST.

MORE REMARKABLE ORATORY.

THE German Emperor arrived, on Sept. 20, at Budapest. He was received at the railway station by the Emperor Francis Joseph, many of the Archdukes, the Hungarian Ministers, and other dignitaries, and the two Sovereigns drove through the streets to the castle of Buda amid great demonstrations of welcome by a crowd estimated to number 300,000 persons. The Emperor William presented to Count Theodore Andrassy, son of Count Julius Andrassy, the insignia of the Prussian Order of the Crown of the First Class, "in grateful recollection of the part founder of the entente between Austria-Hungary and Germany." On Sept. 21 a State banquet was given at Budapest in honour of the German Emperor, when the most cordial speeches were delivered by the two Monarchs. The Emperor Francis Joseph, in proposing the health of his illustrious guest, said:

Heartily rejoiced as I am at the visit your Majesty is good enough to pay me, I feel a most particular satisfaction in being able to welcome your Majesty in my Hungarian capital and residence. I greet your Majesty as my faithful friend and ally, as a steadfast collaborator in the great work of peace, to which our best power must always be devoted, and convinced of the harmony in our opinions which binds us in this exalted labour, I drink to the health of your Majesty. To His Majesty the Emperor William. Hoch!

To this the German Emperor replied:—

It is with feelings of deepest gratitude that I accept the hearty welcome your Majesty has given me. Thanks to your Majesty's kind invitation, I have been able to visit this glorious city, whose magnificent reception has altogether overpowered me. It is with sympathetic interest that we in Germany watch the history of the gallant Hungarian people, whose patriotism has become a by-word, and which in its past, so rich in battles, has not shunned the sacrifice of life and property in the defence of the Cross. The names of Zrinyi and Szigeth cause every German youth's heart to beat high to this day. It was with an admiration full of sympathy that we watched the thousandth birthday on which the faithful Hungarian people assembled round their beloved King, and celebrated the occasion [illegible] proud monuments of this glory are [illegible]. The great Danube-gate, whilst the bursting of the shackles that bound the iron gate of the Danube, opening a new road to commerce, proved that the Hungarian people stand on a level with the great cultured nations of the world. But what has impressed me most since my arrival in Hungary, and especially during my reception in Budapest, is the enthusiastic devotion of the Hungarians to the exalted person of your Majesty. Not only here, but in all Europe, but especially in my country, the people are enthusiastic in their admiration of your Majesty, and I join them in this, and look up to your Majesty as a son to his fatherly friend. Thanks to your Majesty's wisdom our alliance, concluded for the benefit of our people still exists indissoluble, and has preserved peace for all Europe for a long time, and will, I trust, continue to do so. Enthusiastic devotion for your Majesty—of this I am certain—burns as hot in the hearts of the sons of Arpad as it did when your Majesty's great ancestress was saluted with the words "Moriamur pro rege nostro." To express this feeling we will condense all that we feel for your Majesty and we wish and pray for you in the words which each true Hungarian cries with his last breath, Eljen a Kiraly."

The allusion in the German Emperor's speech to the memory of the gallant Count Zrinyi, who in 1556 defended the fortress of Szigeth against a overwhelming force of Turks under the Sultn Solymann, and rather than capitulate blew o the citadel with a great number of Mosiems, is been much appreciated by the Hungarians. After the banquet their Majesties proceeded to th Opera House, where a gala performance was give. From the Opera House the Emperors made a touthrough the city to inspect the illuminations, which were very fine. At ten o'clock the Emperor Wilam proceeded to the railway station, where he ook leave of his Imperial host. The two Emperors issed cordially and repeatedly, loud cheers were aised as the Imperial train left the station.

Considerable mystery (says the correspondent of the *Daily Mail*) surrounds an ugly inciden which is alleged to have occurred on the Emperor's arrival in Budapest. It is reported that as the two Emperors, who had already taken their seats in th carriage, were about to leave the railway station, a sharp detonation was heard, followed by the appearance of a thick cloud of dust and smoke. The crowd took fright, broke through the military guard and swarmed round the Imperial carriage. The Aerian Emperor, who was greatly agitated by the incident, shouted to the police to keep the people back. Some arrests are reported to have been made, and, owing to the secrecy maintained by the officials it is difficult to ascertain details. A significant occurence in connection with the affair is that the *Neues Wiener Journal* and the *Reichswehr* were confiated yesterday evening for publishing telegrar about the Budapest incident. It is evident, therefore, that a great deal more happened than the authrities care to have made public. Strenuous efforts will probably be made to hush the matter up.

THE INDIAN FAMINE FND.

THE Lord Mayor has received the following letter from the Secretary of State for India on the subject of the Famine:—

India Office, Sept. 13.—My Lord Lord George Hamilton directs me to inform yolordship that recent reports from the Viceroy of Ia show that the rainy season has been so far favable over the greater part of the country, and t the autumn harvest is likely to be satisfactory lle, should the weather continue propitious, the ter crops may reasonably be expected to give a gowield. In these circumstances it is considered t the time has arrived when the Mansion Housand might with advantage be closed. Should yolordship concur in this view telegraphic instructi will be sent to the Viceroy accordingly, in ordhat the Relief Committee in India may close operations, and submit a report upon the adstration of the funds entrusted to their charge. d George Hamilton desires me to add that the vus reports which have already reached the Goverst testify to the immense good which has been e by the Mansion House Fund in the relief of suing and distress, and to the deep gratitude which people of her Majesty's Indian Dominions h exhibited for the unexampled liberality and cor sympathy shown by the Queen's subjects and of charitable donors in so many parts of the world. Lord George Hamilton would be glad to attend meeting of the committee summoned to close fund in order to give expression to the above vi—I have the honour to be, my Lord Mayor, yourship's obedient servant, T. HASTINGS.—The at Hon. the Lord Mayor.

THE following are among tly proved wills:—Mr. Sinclair Frankland Hoo P., £8,564 (gross); Colonel Archibald Impey-bond, J.P., D.L., £7,192 (gross); Miss Jeaulow, £6,018; Mr. Robert Ingham, £38,007; Samuel Laing, £94,642; Mr. Joseph Rust P., D.L., £312,303; Mr. Charles Sharpe, J.P. 3,664; Mr. Henry Thompson, M.P., £15,105.

THE HISTORICAL STUDY OF RELIGIONS.

PROFESSOR RHYS-DAVIDS ON BUDDHA AND PLATO.

THE American lectures of Professor Rhys-Davids, of Oxford, on the history and literature of Buddhism, have been published in book form, and constitute an eloquent plea for the use of the historic method in the study of religions. Modern popular notions of the Buddha and his life are based (the Professor complains) upon late Sanskrit poems rather than upon historic facts:—

These poems are not historical biographies. Milton's "Paradise Regained" is of value not for what it tells us about the life of its hero, but for the literary ability with which it has recast a story derived entirely from older documents. The historical value of those documents must be determined by a criticism, which will, of course, take no notice of the later poetical version. A corresponding argument ought to hold good with respect to these Pali and Sanskrit poems, and a fortiori with respect to the Chinese and Tibetan reproductions of the Sanscrit ones. They are literary, not historical, documents, and such historical value as they have is the very instructive way in which they show how far the older beliefs about the life of the Buddha had been, at the time when these books were composed, developed (or rather corrupted) by the inevitable hero-worship of the followers of religion. It is unfortunately precisely these later Sanskrit poetical accounts which have been the source of modern popular notions about the life of the Buddha, and the beautiful poem of Sir Edwin Arnold, entitled "The Light of Asia"... is an eloquent expression in English verse of the Buddhist beliefs at the stage when those later poems were composed. Clearly the only proper course to pursue is to go back behind these later poetical documents to the actual text of the Three Pitakas themselves, to collect there whatever is said incidentally about the life, family, and personal surroundings of the Buddha, and to piece them together into a connected whole. This has not yet been done. . . .

Professor Rhys-Davids not only claims for the Buddha that "he was the greatest and wisest and best of the Hindus," but declares that "it is quite inevitable that . . . the Dialogues of Gotama will come to be placed in our schools of philosophy and history on a level with the Dialogues of Plato." The problem he states as falling within the scope of a truly scientific ethic is the training of the morality of to-day from the earliest morality of which we have any written record.

It is a common saying that it is impossible to know any one language well without at the same time knowing another, and I venture to think that a similar remark holds good of the history of religion or of ethics, or of institutions, or of philosophy. . . . It is precisely in India that, for us Westerns, the evolution of religious belief is most instructive. It can be traced there with an approximate completeness and so much clearness; we can follow it there with so much independence of judgment, with so great an impartiality; and it runs, in spite of the many differences, on general lines so similar to the history of religion in the West, that the lessons to be learned from it are of the highest value. Nowhere else do we find the records of a movement stretching uninterruptedly over more than three thousand years. Nowhere else has greater earnestness or so much ability been devoted so continuously to religious questions. Nowhere else has there been so much freedom of thought. Nowhere else has the evolution of religion been so little influenced from outside. Yet nowhere else do we find a system at once so similar to our own in the stages and manner of its growth, and so interestingly and absolutely antagonistic to our own in the ultimate conclusions it has reached. And nowhere else do we find so complete a picture of the tendencies and influences which have brought about the marvellous change from the crude hypotheses of the earliest faith to the sublime conception of such original thinkers as those who put the finishing touches to the beautiful Indian picture of the "Palace of Truth."

Professor Rhys-Davids is not merely convinced of the profound effect that Buddhism and Buddhistic literature are destined to have upon Western thought and culture, but even hints that it may help to make "the religion of the future." He quotes Huxley's comparison of Gotama's ideasm with Bishop Berkeley's, and says: "Throughout his whole essay he insists very strongly on the value, *even tactical belief* in the West, of a critical study of the Buddhistic system." He adds: "The comparative study of religious belief (which must be very largely, and even mainly, the history of Oriental belief) has come to be a matter of real importance to Western students. It would be beyond the scope of a lecturer on this subject to touch upon the possible influence of its study upon the religion of the future. But it is a matter of historic fact that the great epochs of intellectual progress have been precisely those when two different and even antagonistic systems of thought have been fermenting in the same minds. The two systems are, as it were, the father and mother, whose progeny possesses some of the characteristics of both, and escapes from the evil results of too exclusive and narrow an interbreeding."

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE,—Sept. 24.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr R A Cordner, B	Capt J W B Merewether
Col E R Penrose	Lieut C F Connell
Col E Mockler	Lieut E E C Dagleish
Capt W R Morton	

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr F F Hensley, B, 8 days	Capt A E Woods, 4 mos and 17 days
Mr H R Ash, B, 4 days	Capt W O M Mosse, 3 mos
Mr T H Clowes, M, 2 days	Capt C L M Rich, 6 mos
Mr G E L Campbell, MCS 6 mos	Lieut P S F Claridge, 3 mos
Mr C M Mullaly, MCS, 12 mos	Lieut A J N Harward, 2 mos
Major C Herbert, 7 days	Lieut H R Baker, 3 mos

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr A S Womack, BCS	Lt-Col R A Wahab
Mr J G Silcock, BCS	Major C Herbert
Mr C G Basson, B	Major A L Mein
Mr H H Haines, B	Capt C W Field
Mr F F Hensley, B	Capt R P Warren
Mr R Burgess, B	Capt G Gilbert
Mr H M Cox, B	Capt H E Pritchard
Mr H C Gadsden, B	Lt A F Ferguson-Davie
Mr H R Ash, B	Lieut W N Hay
Mr T H Clowes, B	Lieut A H Bolton
Mr A L Mynn, B	Lieut M E Barton
Mr W R Shaw, B	Lieut C R Rowsell
Col J Grant	Surg-Capt C L Williams

INDIA OFFICE, SEPT. 21.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Army and admissions to the Staff Corps and appointments to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers made by the Government of India:—

Indian Staff Corps.—Capt. K. M. Foss, Lieutenants to be Captains.—C. Burrard, O. A. Smith, G. T. Robinson, and A. R. Burlton. To be Lieutenants.—Lieut. H. C. Oakes, from the Durham Light Infantry; Sec. Lieut. T. K. Gaskell, from the Royal Fusiliers; Lieuts. A. G. Thomson, from the Northamptonshire Regt.; de Courcy Ireland, from the Royal Fusiliers; D. A. E. Will, from the Royal Irish Rifles; Sec. Lieuts. W. K. H. Campbell, G. S. Palmer, R. C. Goodfellow, and E. H. S. James, from the Somersetshire Light Infantry.

Bengal Cavalry.—To be Colonel.—Lieut.-Col. and Major-Gen. A. H. Prinsep, C.B.

Bombay Cavalry.—To be Colonel.—Lt.-Col. and Major-Gen. C. A. Moore.

Indian Army Reserve of Officers.—The following gentlemen to be Second Lieutenants.—Cavalry: C. R. Judd. Infantry: G. W. V. de Rhe-Philips and H. St. G. Gilmore.

The Queen has approved of the transfer of the following officers to the Half-Pay List:—

Indian Staff Corps.—Capt. W. N. M. Cooke and Lieut. W. B. Staunton.

The Queen has also approved of the retirement from the Service of the following officer:—

Madras Infantry.—Col. H. R. Shelley.

The following appointments have been made to the Staff in India:—

Brevet Lt.-Col. F. J. Aylmer, V.C., R.E., to be Assistant-Adjutant-General, vice Col. J. A. Barlow, Capt. S. C. F. Jackson, D.S.O., Hampshire Regt., a Station Staff Officer First Class, to be Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General of a command, vice Major Sir H. A. W. Johnson, Bart., who has vacated. Capt. H. R. B. Donne, Norfolk Regt., a Station Staff Officer First Class, to be a Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant General, vice Major E. D. J. O'Brien, whose tenure has expired. Capt. H. E. Stanton, D.S.O., R.A., to be a Staff Captain, Intelligence Branch, Quarter-Master-General's Dept., vice Capt. F. G. Gardner, resigned. Capt. G. S. F. Napier, Oxfordshire Light Infantry, to be a Staff-Captain, Intelligence Branch, Quartermaster-General's Dept., vice Capt. J. A. Douglas, appointed Deputy-Assistant-Quartermaster-General.

Erratum.—The date of admission to the Staff Corps of Lieut. P. M. Home, South Staffordshire Regt., is Dec. 31, 1894, and not as stated in the *London Gazette* of Oct. 10, 1896.—*London Gazette.*

A SEVERE cyclone visited the neighbourhood of Brindisi on the night of Sept. 21. A large number of houses were blown down, and forty-five persons were killed and seventy-nine injured.

SUCHET SINGH, of village Dakha, district Ludhiana, has offered the services of himself and men of his village to Government for employment in the field in connection with the Frontier disturbances. A similar application has been made by Kaka Ram, Agarwal, village Tehong, district Jullundur, who has offered his services and those of his two sons for employment on the Tochi Expedition. The applications have been referred to the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, Punjab, for disposal.

THE *LONDON GAZETTE*.

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, SEPTEMBER, 21.

Royal Engineers—Sec Lieut E N Manley to be Lieutenant.

The following Gent Cadets, from the R M Academy, to be Second Lieutenants:—J A Garstin, F G S Corbin, L J Neville, N H E Dawes, and W F Maxwell. Gent Cadet L C A de Brigny Doucet, from the R M College, Kingston, Canada, to be Second Lieutenant.

Grenadier Guards—Capt J H R B Bey is second for service on the Staff.

Norfolk Regt—Major R H F Loombe retires on retired pay; Capt H R B Donne to be Major, vice R H F Loombe; Capt G Macy is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Volunteers.

Lancashire Fusiliers—Super Capt R W Deane to be Captain, in succession to Major F Hammersley, who holds a Staff appointment.

Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry—Qur and Hon Capt H C Hart retires on retired pay.

Black Watch Royal Highlanders—Capt N W Cuthbertson is seconded for service on the Staff; Super Capt T Souter to be Captain, vice N W Cuthbertson.

Oxfordshire Light Infantry—Capt Sir C Cuyler, Bart, is seconded for service on the Staff.

Princess Charlotte of Wales's Royal Berkshire Regt Capt C Moore is seconded for service on the Staff.

King's Shropshire Light Infantry—Capt C P Higginson to be Adjutant, vice Capt O H E R Marcsaux, whose period of services in that appointment has expired.

Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own)—Lieut S Davenport, from 3rd Royal Sussex Regt, to be Second Lieutenant, in succession to Lieut R B Stephens, promoted.

Army Service Corps—Major C A Haddield to be Lieutenant Colonel to complete establishment.

Staff—Brevet Col A A Saunders, from Lieutenant Colonel half pay, to be a Colonel on the Staff for Royal Artillery in India, with the temporary rank of Brigadier General whilst so employed, and to have the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army. Major Gen R Alexander, who vacated that appointment on promotion. Major S C N Grant, R E, from a Staff Captain at Headquarters, to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant General at Headquarters, vice Major the Hon M G Talbot, R E, whose period of service in that appointment has expired. Lieut C W Gwynn, D S C, R E, to be a Staff Captain at Headquarters, vice Major S C N Grant, R E. Capt H L Tennant, R A, to be a Staff Captain for Royal Artillery, vice Capt. J F Cassell, R A, whose period of service in that appointment has expired.

Army Medical Staff.—Surg Capt W B Stokes, M B, F R C S I, half pay, resigns his commission.

Army Ordnance Dept.—Major W G Collingwood, Ordnance Office Third Class, to be Ordnance Officer Second Class, with the substantive rank of Lieutenant Colonel in the Army; Assistant Commissary of Ordnance and Hon Lieut S McA Walker to be Deputy Commissary of Ordnance, with the honorary rank of Captain; Deputy Commissary of Ordnance and Hon Capt S McA Walker is seconded for service in the Dept of the Inspector General of Ordnance; Assistant Commissary of Ordnance and Hon Lieut W Swan to be Deputy Commissary of Ordnance, with the honorary rank of Captain; Condr J D Turner, Army Service Corps, to be Assistant Commissary of Ordnance, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant.

Army Pay Dept.—Staff Paymr and Hon Lt Col C H Bignell is placed on retired pay; Paymr and Hon Major W A Burnett to be Staff Paymr, vice Hon Lt Col C H Bignell, Brevet. The initials of Lt Col J A F Nutt, R A, promoted to the rank of Colonel in the "Gazette" of Sept 7, 1897, are as now, and not as therein stated. The following Lieutenant Colonels to be Colonels:—R B Kirchhoffer, R M L I; T W Dowding, R M L I; A A Garstin, the Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt).

Indian Staff Corps—Col N M T Horsford is transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List.

Indian Army.—Lt Col C M Browne is transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List.

Memoranda.—Major Gen R H Viscount Frankfort de Montmorency, Commanding the Troops, Dublin District, is placed on retired pay. Col F G Berkeley, half pay, to be Major General, vice C B Knapp, C B, retired. Col C J Bromhead, C B, half pay, is placed on retired pay. Col W F Vetch, on completion of his period of service on the Staff, is placed on half pay. Lt Col H S Holmes, half pay, retires on retired pay. Lt Col H S Thompson, Army Veterinary Dept, is granted the temporary rank of Veterinary Colonel whilst Principal Veterinary Officer in India. Qmr and Hon Lieut J H Kenny, R E, is granted the honorary rank of Captain.

Reserve of Officers.—Lieut A W N Thacker, late the Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regt), resigns his commission.

THE NAVY.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captains—F G Goodrich, to Pearl Sept 30; J R E Pattison, to Rodney Sept 22; W A D Acland, A D C, to be in as Oct 1.

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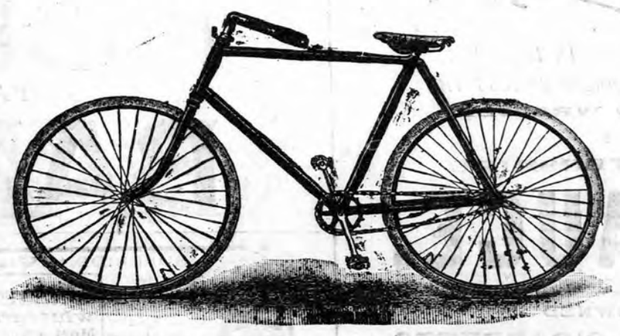

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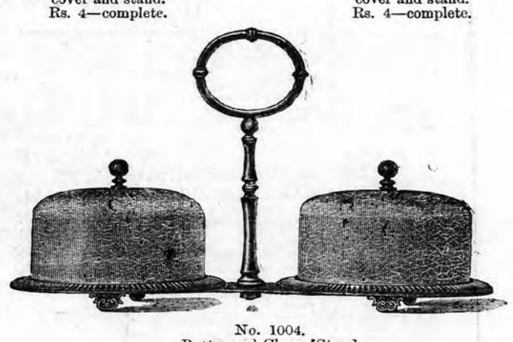

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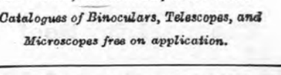

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